

# ARMY



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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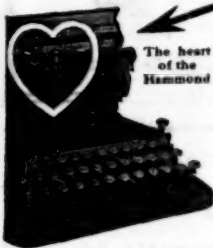
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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Serial Number 2955.

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Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post-office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with the requirements of the postal laws affecting periodicals, the following information is published:

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of Army and Navy Journal, published weekly at New York, N.Y., for April 1, 1920.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared William A. Kitts, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Army and Navy Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Sec. 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Name of publisher, W. C. and F. P. Church, Inc., post-office address, 20 Vesey street, New York city; editor, Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; managing editor, Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; business manager, William A. Kitts, 20 Vesey street, New York city.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM A. KITTs, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1920.

JAMES W. JENNINGS, Notary Public,  
New York County Clerk's No. 47,  
New York County Register's No. 1113.

(My commission expires March 30, 1921.)

### REPORT OF NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY, 1919.

The annual report, for the year 1919, of the Navy Relief Society, of which Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., is president, shows with interesting detail the various activities of that organization. Admiral O'Neil reports the affairs of the society to be flourishing and on a sound basis financially and otherwise. The relief work of 1919 greatly exceeded those of any other year, but notwithstanding the greatly increased expenditures the report shows that the society has accumulated a very respectable reserve fund.

Capt. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., the corresponding secretary, in his report says in part: The beneficiaries of the society reached the maximum in its history in May, 1918, when the total number carried was 264 and the expenditure for the month was \$6,578. The total amount expended for relief for the year 1919 was \$69,368.16, which includes a gratuity of \$5 to each beneficiary at Christmas. At its December meeting the Board of Managers, in view of the continued high cost of living, authorized an increase of \$10 for all allotments for the months of January, February and March. Included in our beneficiaries for the year were: families of commissioned officers, 33; families of warrant officers, 7; and families of enlisted men, 509.

"Checks amounting to \$1,450 were returned to us from beneficiaries, in most cases because of the receipt by them of their compensation or insurance prior to the arrival of our allotment for the month.

"As heretofore, the society is greatly indebted for the cordial and sympathetic co-operation not only of our own auxiliaries and the various chapters of the American Red Cross, but also of a number of local charitable organizations and of postmasters of small communities where other sources of information were not available.

"It is to be regretted that the ships of the fleet have shown so little interest in the society's work, considering that it is solely for the benefit of the distressed dependents of their deceased men that that work is carried on. Of the total sum contributed by the ships of the entire Navy, included under the heading 'Ships and Stations' in the report of the assistant treasurer for this year, but \$603.63 were received from the ships of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, while those of the Asiatic Fleet, under the command of Admiral W. L. Rodgers, contributed \$1,368.

"A contribution of fifty cents per man, even with the reduced enlisted personnel of 118,444, Navy and Marine Corps as reported on Dec. 31, 1919, would very nearly meet the expenses of the society and place the Service in the creditable position of looking out for its own and not relying upon outside sources, from which by far the greater part of the funds now on hand was derived. Our civilian population has been most generous, especially during the period of the war, but the Navy Relief Society should, as a matter of pride, be a family affair to the greatest possible extent."



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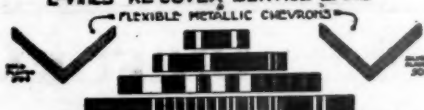
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only 16 miles from the coast. An hour's ride—and beach bathing and deep sea fishing to your heart's content. An hour's tramp into the woods—trout fishing, and game shooting galore! Nowhere does Nature smile more kindly and offer such a variety and abundance of the things that make life worth the living than in the picturesque Salinas Valley, in the heart of which lies Paso Robles.

These things are within your reach. And California WILL yield you an income to enjoy them for life if you will but invest a part of your surplus earnings NOW, before it is too late, in one of our almond orchards in the Paso Robles district.

## \$2500 to \$3000 a Year for Life From Only Ten Acres

To many this seems incredible. Yet those who have gone to Paso Robles, made a thorough investigation of the real conditions and have bought one or more of our 10-acre tracts say that we underestimate the true facts. As a matter of fact, our estimate of net profits of from \$250 to \$300 an acre is most conservative. This estimate is based upon a yield of 20 pounds of almonds per tree from 700 trees which is the number we plant to one of these 10-acre tracts, at a selling price of 25 cents per pound, the price paid to growers in 1918. On this basis the gross profit is \$3,500. After

making a deduction of \$50 an acre to cover the expense of cultivating, pruning and caring for the orchard until it comes into bearing, harvesting and marketing the crop, the orchard owner still has a net profit of \$3,000.

Last Fall almonds from the Paso Robles district sold at from 30½c. to 32½c. per pound. The demand for these choice nuts is constantly increasing, and it is reasonable to suppose that the selling price next Fall will be still higher. Take your pencil and figure out the additional profits for yourself.

### Crops Pay Half

A moderate payment down and partial payments as low as \$25 a month put you in possession of one of these big profit-making 10-acre orchards of 700 almond trees. But you pay only half the price out of your pocket. We will accept payment for the balance from the sale of the almonds after the trees are bearing.

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Your profit of \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year is only part of the revenue from one of these 10-acre almond orchards. From the day it is planted the land value begins to rise. It continues to increase in value at the rate of about \$100 an acre, for from 12 to 15 years. If, therefore, after the completion of your contract, you should at any time wish to sell, you could do so at a big advance over your contract price.

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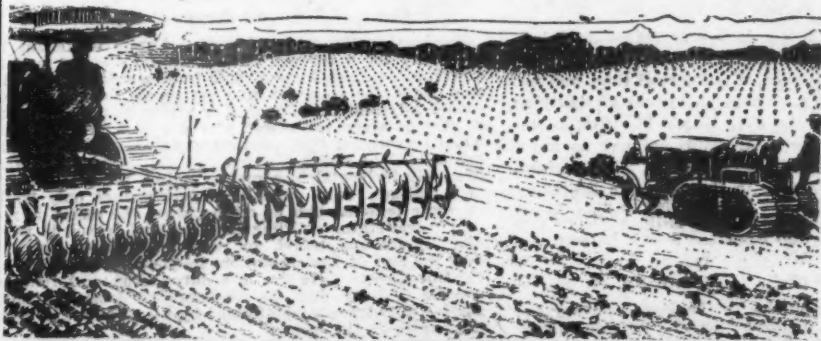
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### ARMY PERSONNEL STATISTICS.

**Regular Officers Holding Emergency Rank.**—On April 2 there were 2,075 Regular Army officers holding emergency rank. This number is twenty-six per cent. of the number in the Service and twenty-seven per cent. of the number who held emergency rank at the signing of the armistice.

**Resignations of Regular Officers.**—During March 100 resignations of Regular Army officers were accepted, bringing the total since Nov. 11, 1918, to 2,422. Of the total, 733 were permanently commissioned officers and 1,689 held provisional commissions. Of the number who resigned during March, eighty-five held permanent and fifteen held provisional commissions.

**Former Service Men in New Army.**—Of a total of 190,903 men enlisted in the Regular Army between Feb. 28, 1919, and March 27, 1920, 117,466, or sixty-one per cent., are men with prior service in the Army. This includes fifty per cent. of re-enlistments and eleven per cent. of enlistments subsequent to three months from date of discharge.

**Strength of the Army.**—The estimated strength of the Army on March 23 was 17,365 officers and 218,828 men, this including all our forces in Europe and Siberia. The commissioned strength on that date included 8,388 Regular Army officers, 7,828 emergency officers on duty, and 1,149 emergency officers undergoing physical reconstruction.

### Officers' Reserve Corps Number 64,436.

The office of The Adjutant General of the Army reports that during February 3,822 commissions were granted in the Reserve Corps. The total in the corps to Feb. 29 was 64,436, commissioned as follows: Brigadier generals, seven; colonels, 246; lieutenant colonels, 980; majors, 5,308; captains, 12,275; first lieutenants, 14,980; second lieutenants, 30,640. The distribution in the combat arms of the Service shows 18,431 commissions in the Infantry, 604 in the Cavalry, 8,145 in Field Artillery, 2,471 in Coast Artillery, 8,645 in Air Service, and 3,918 in Corps of Engineers.

### FREE LAUNDRY SERVICE IN ARMY.

Plans for the free laundry service project for the Army have been about completed and the various zone supply officers have arranged schedules for the handling of laundry work in their respective zones. A special effort

has been made to concentrate, wherever possible and practicable, all laundry work in Government owned and operated laundries. Wherever such concentration, however, has not been possible, contracts have been entered into for the balance of the fiscal year. During the month of February 4,538,075 pieces of clothing were laundered in Government owned and operated laundries. Profits derived from laundry operations during the month of February were \$40,718.75.

### R.O.T.C. TRAINING CORPS NOTES.

#### R.O.T.C. Detail and Relief Policy.

An outline of policy to be observed in the detailing and relieving of officers and non-commissioned officers to and from the R.O.T.C., except in periods of emergency when the interests of the public service will not permit, was directed by the Secretary of War on April 1. Its provisions follow: 1. The number of officers and non-commissioned officers to be detailed at an institution to be based upon the actual conditions prevailing in each institution rather than upon any arbitrary proportion of students to officers and non-commissioned officers. The officers should be selected with reference to the requirements of the particular unit they are to serve. 2. The officers and non-commissioned officers should not be changed any oftener than is absolutely necessary. Continuity of service is most essential. Officers should be selected who have preferably four years of available detached service; in no case will an officer be detailed who has had less than two years' service. Details and reliefs will habitually be made between school years. The heads of institutions will be consulted in every case and ample time will be allowed before such changes take effect. 3. Where two or more officers are detailed to the same unit or institution their hours off duty should overlap in order that the work shall continuously be in charge of one fully acquainted with the situation. 4. Officers will not be detailed to an institution nor continued there who are not acceptable to its authorities.

#### Special Exemptions from R.O.T.C. Camps.

Department commanders have been directed by the War Department to inform all concerned in their departments that in addition to the exemption from attendance at advanced R.O.T.C. camps granted in Paragraph 10, Special Regulations 44a, the following exemptions for this year's R.O.T.C. camps are authorized to be made by professors of military science and tactics concerned, provided the students have received the practical equivalent of the advanced R.O.T.C. camp course of training: All students who have served honorably as commissioned officers or enlisted men in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the World War for a period of not less than three months.

### AIR SERVICE NOTES.

#### To Reduce Army Air Service Reports.

Lieut. Cols. Rush B. Lincoln and Augustine W. Robins, Majors Percy E. Van Nostrand and Maxwell Kirby, and Capt. Arthur R. Trabold, have been detailed by the Army Air Service to meet at Washington, D.C., for the purpose of considering the question of reports and returns now being rendered the office of Director of Air Service by activities outside of Washington, and to make recommendations with a view to reducing to a minimum such reports and returns.

#### Ratings Issued to Discharged Aviators.

From personnel orders issuing from the office of Director of Army Air Service rating aviators now separated from the Service, it is apparent that a large number of expert fliers are now available for flights other than military. Recent orders issuing ratings as Reserve military aviators carried the names of these former officers of the Air Service: J. Carroll Cone and Edwin B. Hagerty, former captains; William C. Carr, Kenneth E. Griffith, William D. Grant, Joseph H. Carr, James C. McAvoy, Arthur McAleenan, Paul N. Montague, Minor C. Markham, Robert C. Harrington, Earle E. Neubig, Charles A. Pavey, Byron Bilderback, Clifford R. Powell and Edwin L. Porch, former first lieutenants; Randall T. Henderson, John R. Perkins, Albert J. Hoffman, Robert C. Payton, Earl D. Forsythe, Otis C. Hale and Leo J. McGin.

#### Board to Test Aerial Cameras.

Capt. Albert W. Stevens, Lieut. Lewis McSpaden and three Air Service officers on duty at the Air Service Engineering Division, Dayton, Ohio, have been designated by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Army Air Service, to constitute a board of officers to meet at McCook Field, that city, for the purpose of testing various types of aerial cameras to determine which is most suitable for use by the Air Service. The board was ordered to convene on April 3. Major James Bagley, Corps of Engrs., inventor of the Bagley camera, was to be present at the tests. Representatives of the U.S. Geodetic Survey and U.S. Geological Survey are also expected. It is believed that these tests will have the result of crystallizing the various ideas and methods that have been proposed in the application of aerial photography to mapping, and as a result it is hoped there will be an appreciable development of this important function of the Air Service.

### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

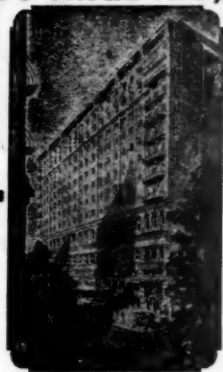
#### Permanent Injury and Flying Pay.

A Navy officer on flying duty who suffers an injury of such a nature as to incapacitate him from performing duty for an indefinite period, if not for all time, and not one that would cause a temporary physical disability as contemplated by G.O. No. 377, March 14, 1918, is not entitled to the fifty per cent. additional pay as naval aviator while a patient in the hospital. This decision is given by the Comptroller in the case of a lieutenant (j.g.), U.S.N.R.F., who lost his right leg in an airplane accident at Langley Field in June, 1919, while in performance of duty and who has since been a patient in a naval hospital.

#### Right to Pay Under Navy G.O. No. 34.

By reason of prior service in the Regular Navy terminated by discharge at expiration of enlistment an en-

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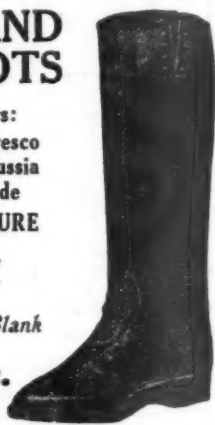
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rolled man acquires a right to pay under G.O. No. 34 while on active duty as a member of the Naval Reserve Force and is entitled to the further increase provided by that order when he transfers to the Regular Navy to serve the unexpired portion of his enlistment as one of the rights which are acquired by enlisted men "regularly discharged and re-enlisted immediately upon expiration of their full four-year enlistment in the Regular Navy."

#### Status of Transport Personnel Adjutant.

In denying the application of a former lieutenant in the Army for a revision of the Auditor's action in disallowing his claim for fees paid to stewards on a steamship while the claimant was acting as Transport Personnel Adjutant the Comptroller states that the claim is disallowed since the officer was not in a travel status while performing that particular duty. "The principle applicable," he states, "is that . . . where the travel is merely incidental to a greater object, the performance of a military duty possible of performance only while en route between two or more places, the officer is not in a travel status entitling him, for land travel, to mileage, or, for sea travel, to reimbursement of expenses over the cost of transportation, in this case furnished by the Government. He was in a duty status, performing a specific military duty as distinguished from the mere passive duty-traveling-performed by the officers who were passengers on the vessel."



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## REGRETTABLE LOSS OF U.S. ARMY OFFICERS.

The regrettable loss to the U.S. Army of one hundred commissioned officers who resigned during the month of March, eighty-five of whom held permanent and fifteen provisional commissions, is considered in Army circles conclusive testimony to the fact that demotion, added to inadequate service pay, has in the cases of permanent officers brought many to the final decision to seek separation from the Army. The interminable, snail-like progress of the measures introduced in Congress to increase the pay of officers and enlisted men also has had its effect in bringing to the point of decision the minds of commissioned officers long in the service of the Army, and how much the process of reaching a decision has hurt these officers can only be conjectured. That their view is that the Government is ungrateful for valiant service in a world war is manifest in the fact that not five per cent. of those who have resigned have requested commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Some of the finest officers, of admirable record, are now going out of the Army possibly never to return, and their loss will be felt very keenly should the proposed Army Reorganization bills be enacted into law—quite as keenly as was the lack of trained military men when the country attempted to whip into shape a war Army of millions of men. That Army attained victory, eventually, and only because its foundations were laid in the sound nucleus furnished by the Regulars—officers and enlisted men. The lesson has evidently been forgotten by our national legislature, else the cause of these separations from the commissioned personnel of the Army would have been sought out more than a year ago and efforts made to abate it. There is promise in the fact of conferences on Service pay bills of some amelioration, to be sure; but it will be too late for the 2,422 Regular officers absorbed into civilian pursuits since the armistice.

On April 2 there were 2,075 officers still holding emergency rank, or twenty-six per cent. of the number in the Service, and while their more unfortunate brother officers, the seventy-four per cent., do not begrudge them their good fortune, it emphasizes the hardship for those already demoted. But aside from that feeling, the consensus appears to be that the greatest contributory factor to dissatisfaction with conditions since last November was the Secretary of War's policy enunciated in Circular 518, War Dept., Nov. 20, 1919, because it failed of all elasticity and rigidly held to a policy declaring there should be no readjustment of rank; retention of only so many of the 18,000 officers authorized as required to complete emergency work; no general promotions; demotion of Regular officers when surplus; discharge of emergency officers when surplus. The Secretary was extremely thoughtful that Congress should have "a free hand to deal with it (the situation) unembarrassed by any attempt on the part of the War Department either to create a new plan of its own or to anticipate Congressional action in the matter of equalization of promotion," but recognizing a situation sorely irksome to the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army which Congress has for more than four months allowed to drag its weary way (weary for those who have every right to know what the future of the Service has in store for them), the Secretary has rigidly held aloof when it would not have embarrassed Congress had he told it the reasons for 2,422 officer resignations and pointed out to it a few economic truths which come home to the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army with

such distressing results. It was evident immediately Circular 518 was issued that the morale of the commissioned personnel would be affected, but rigidity was to govern, and it has governed to an extent that threatens to burden the loyal, long-suffering Regular officers who have stood by in spite of low pay, long-delayed promotion, and eventually the hardest work of their lives in again whipping a new Army into the semblance of an efficient military organization.

The cases of emergency officers declared surplus in their grade by commanding officers, officers who desire to continue in the Service and state their willingness to be recommissioned in a lower grade pending final legislative action on Army reorganization, deserve attention. Numerous cases of this character, where commanding officers and department commanders have recommended retention in lower grade, have come to the attention of the War Department. The rigidity of the policy established by Circular 518, however, prevents reappointments and therefore these officers of nearly three years' experience in the Army are honorably discharged and lost to the Service, for it is unlikely that being compelled to separation these officers will ever be disposed to come back after establishing themselves once more in a civilian status. This also increases the disproportion of rank of the emergency officers as compared with the Regular officer. It brings about this condition: Where an emergency officer by reason of his ability and efficiency has influenced a commanding officer to hold him in the Service, the Regular officer suffers because the retention of the emergency officer results in the Regular being declared surplus—and his demotion follows. The Secretary of War apparently takes the stand that an individual's desire to stay in the Army or his willingness to serve in a lower grade is not a factor in the situation. It is decidedly a factor to the Regular officer declared surplus and demoted, while the work he might have been assigned to, work commensurate with his temporary rank, goes to the emergency officer whose grade must not be despoiled, or the emergency officer discharged, according to War Department policy, whether he is willing or not to remain in a lower status.

## AGES OF FIELD OFFICERS, REGULAR ARMY.

House bill 12775, for the reorganization of the Army, which was passed by the House on March 18, provided in Section 24 for the filling of vacancies from among the officers who served in the U.S. Army between April 6, 1917, and the passage of the act, by appointment, that colonels should not be under forty-eight years old, lieutenant colonels not under forty-five, and majors not under thirty-six. These minimum age provisions, however, would not affect the present Regular Army officers, but it is to be noted that the new officers to be appointed would in each of the field grades be considerably younger than the Regular officers. The minimum ages for new appointees and the average ages in 1915 and 1918 of all Regular Army officers, exclusive of the Medical Department, show the following comparisons:

Majors—Minimum, new officers, 36 years. Regular Army, average, 1918, 44.2 years. Regular Army, average, 1915, 46 years.

Lieut. Colonels—Minimum, new officers, 45 years. Regular Army, average, 1918, 48.1 years. Regular Army, average, 1915, 51.3 years.

Colonels—Minimum, new officers, 48 years. Regular Army, average, 1918, 55 years. Regular Army, average, 1915, 56.4 years.

The Regular Army officers who were below the proposed minimum age in the three grades in 1918 and 1915 aggregated only 111, as the following tabulation will show:

		In Service.	Below minimum age.
Majors .....	1918	778	23
Majors .....	1915	383	6
Lieutenant Colonels ...	1918	317	61
Lieutenant Colonels ...	1915	142	5
Colonels .....	1918	293	15
Colonels .....	1915	154	1

## COAST GUARD LEGISLATION SOUGHT.

Officers Want Transfer to Navy Privilege.

In the tentative draft of the Navy Personnel bill, printed on page 785, our issue of Feb. 28, Sec. 2 provides "that officers holding temporary commissioned and warrant ranks shall be eligible for transfer and appointment in the permanent grades or ranks in the Navy for which found qualified," etc. This is sought to be amended so as to include officers of the Coast Guard. The omission has been called to the attention of the sub-committee on personnel of the House Committee on Naval Affairs by Coast Guard officers who desire the privilege it is proposed to offer temporary and Reserve officers of the naval service. It has been pointed out that officers with many years of commissioned service in the Coast Guard have actually had more commissioned service under the Navy than the temporary or Reserve officers to whom the way would be opened to secure permanent commissions in the Navy under the provisions of Sec. 2 quoted above. Special consideration is not asked by Coast Guard officers who, under the law, serve with the Navy in time of war, but it is requested that they be not excluded from the benefits of legislation which Sec. 2 would confer upon temporary and Reserve officers with whom they served side by side in war.

If the section stands, the one way a Coast Guard officer might take advantage of the benefits of this section

would be to resign from the Coast Guard and enter the Naval Reserve Force so as to be eligible for transfer to a commission in the Regular Navy. This, of course, would involve forfeiture of his permanent commission in one Service before assurance could be had of securing a commission in the other, a risk few officers would feel justified in taking. The transfer of an officer from one Service to another is by no means without precedent. Prior to the World War two officers resigned to accept commissions in the U.S. Army, and during the war a lieutenant of engineers in the Coast Guard on resignation was commissioned in the Army, and another lieutenant of engineers resigned to accept a commission in the Regular Navy. All these officers, it is said, were allowed to qualify for commissions without first being obliged to sever their connection with the Coast Guard. Amendment of Sec. 2 to include the Coast Guard would open the opportunity for transfer to upwards of fifty Coast Guard officers, but it is estimated that probably not more than twenty would desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing permanent commissions in the Navy, which would exist upon the passage of the proposed personnel bill. While the desire of the greater number of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard is to serve in the Regular Navy, they are still confident that there is a possibility of the enactment of the Campbell bill providing for the amalgamation of the Coast Guard with the Navy. On behalf of the Navy and Secretary Daniels it may be said that they would welcome the merger and that the Secretary has not receded from his position favoring a policy of consolidation of the Services.

## ARMY R.C. OFFICERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Pending the final enactment by Congress of Army Reorganization legislation, the War Department has noted with gratification that the men commissioned in the O. R.C. of the Army are themselves making effective endeavor to maintain touch and interest while awaiting this action. The War Department, in the meantime, desires to learn from the Reserve officers what would be agreeable to them in relation to three propositions: First, on the organization of Reserve units; second, the possibilities for the organization of associations of Reserve officers; third, the desirability of establishing correspondence courses in tactics. These propositions are advanced with a view to keeping the War Department and the Army in touch with the O.R.C. between camps, and the Training and Instruction Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, would welcome the opinions and suggestions of Reserve officers on these matters. The War Department also has under study the possibility of opening the Service schools to those Reserve officers who might desire to attend them. So far as the existing status of legislation warrants, the War Department is actively planning for the maintenance of the Officers' Reserve Corps at a high state of interest in the Service, and in this it is inviting the co-operation of the Reserve officers themselves.

On the part of the Reserve officers, their interest in the Service is very much alive. Activity in all parts of the country is principally confined to the organization of Reserve officers' associations, and steps are being taken to bring about affiliation of associations in centralized state organizations. In Kansas, for example, the association formed at Lawrence is carrying on an active and effective campaign to encourage the organization of associations. The Lawrence association is sending out leaflets giving "Suggestions from Our Experience and Mistakes—How to Organize," also "Seven Reasons for a Chapter in Your Town with all Officers as Members." Two paragraphs are particularly of interest: "Having their thoughts continually directed toward the Army will cause officers to study much more the necessary subjects of their own branch." And: "Studying the welfare of the United States from a military viewpoint will cause these educated citizens to study more the welfare of their country from a non-military viewpoint." On the part of the War Department there is appreciation of this movement for Reserve officers' associations and it can be stated that the heartiest co-operation will be extended to all associations and to the officers actively engaged in their organization.

## ARMY ENLISTMENTS EXCEED DISCHARGES.

Up to the end of November, 1919, the discharges of enlisted men from the Army exceeded the enlistments during the period in which recruiting had been resumed. Beginning with December, 1919, the enlistments exceeded the discharges, the figures being 12,552 and 9,615, and this favorable change in the personnel situation has been maintained since that month. In January of this year the discharges were 6,174 and the enlistments 12,618; and in February the discharges were 5,244 and the enlistments 9,050. The estimated strength of the Army on March 30 was 229,659, including 8,585 Philippine Scouts and all the troops in Germany.

## SALVAGE DIVISION OPERATIONS.

The Salvage Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, sold during February, 1920, unserviceable property and waste materials amounting to \$644,493.86. Waste materials and unserviceable property in the amount of \$366,247.90 were turned over to Army organizations during the month for further use. During the month of February 274,073 articles of clothing were repaired, and ordnance material having an estimated value of \$38,338.26 was salvaged at various demobilization camps.



## ARMY TO JOIN IN RIDING ENDURANCE TEST.

The Office of The Adjutant General of the Army sent to all department commanders within the continental limits of the United States on April 1 a communication announcing that beginning on Oct. 11 and continuing until Oct. 15, 1920, an endurance test for saddle horses will take place, the start being made at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and ending at Camp Devens, Mass. The prize is to be the U.S. Mounted Service Cup. The War Department, it was explained, approves the participation of the Army in this test, both on account of the benefit the Service is expected to receive and the closer union with civilian horsemen which it is believed such a contest will bring about. It is intended to send a limited number of Army officers to Fort Ethan Allen for participation in the test. Department commanders are advised that any officer expressing a desire to enter the test should make application through the channel not later than June 15. The test is sponsored by the Arabian Horse Club of America, the American Hackney Horse Society, and the National Steeplechase and Hunt Club, and approved by the War Department, the Chief of the Army Remount Service and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. It is designed primarily to stimulate interest in good saddle horses possessed of such stamina and hardiness, and at the same time having the necessary quality, to render them suitable for use in the mounted services of the United States. As a co-equal purpose it has been sought to develop many points of interest in determining what blood will produce a mount which will satisfy the many and exacting requirements demanded of a charger. The total distance to be covered will be approximately 300 miles, contestants to ride sixty miles per day for each of five consecutive days, regardless of weather. In addition to the cup prize ribbons will be given. A similar test under the same auspices and between the same points was held last year, commencing on Oct. 14. The race was won by a civilian entrant.

## TANK UNITS FOR SEVEN DIVISIONS.

Tank units for the seven Regular Army divisions have been allotted by direction of the Secretary of War, and one light and one heavy tank unit allotted to the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga. One light battalion headquarters has also been ordered to the school. The Secretary directed on March 19 that one light company be furnished each organized division as fast as the companies can be prepared. Priority among the divisions will be observed as follows: 1st, 7th, 6th, 4th, 5th, 3d and 2d. When all these divisions have been equipped an additional light company will be furnished the Infantry School. This program, it is expected, will be completed about October, 1920, and thereafter instructions as to the disposition of the remaining Tank Corps units will be decided. The first of the Tank Corps units will be sent from Camp Meade, Md., will go to Camp Benning, and will be composed of Company A, 344th Battalion, and Company A, 301st Battalion. During hostilities both were in action in France, the 344th in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and the 301st, which was attached to the British forces, in the second Somme offensive. Major Sereeno E. Brett, who was in command of and saw action with the 344th Battalion overseas, will be in command of the detachment, with Capt. Ernest A. Higgins in command of Company A, 344th Battalion, and Capt. James Taylor in command of Company A, 301st Battalion. The following officers will go with their organizations: Lieuts. Elmer F. Ash, Chowning Cuthbert, Harry E. Reed, John Maack, Thomas A. Hoy, Guy L. Cowperthwaite, Graham P. Brotherson, Edwin C. Lickman, and Gaylord L. Phipps of Company A, 301st Battalion; and Lieuts. Harry F. Hanson, Lawrence C. James, Frederick H. Hahn, John Foster and D. A. Summa of Company A, 344th Battalion. Several of the new American Mark VIII heavy tanks will be sent with the 301st Battalion.

## WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR THE NAVY.

In an address made to the midshipmen of the Naval Academy on March 14 Secretary of the Navy Daniels said in part: "We had just begun as the World War ended to perfect new military agencies of offense and defense, new discoveries for locating submarines and new methods of aerial combat. Radio was utilized as never before and, like aviation, is but in its infancy. Naval and civil scientists and engineers gave new evidences of man's power over the elements, with the promise that the days before us will witness greater heights scaled than any generation that has preceded us. What has been done is but an earnest of the great things we shall do. The solidifying of world ideals and world communication and world unity of purpose will demand the greatest progress on the sea and in the air. Some prophets tell us that battleships afloat are to be succeeded by 'airy navies' battling in the central blue, that soon interferences will cease and radio communication will be as easy to Mars as telephone communication to-day from Washington to Annapolis. Certainly flying is to be as common among men as among birds. Flights across the Atlantic, in which the Navy was the pioneer, are to be as regular as sailings and with a speed that will make the fastest ship seem slow. We shall make flying safe, too, so that accidents will be almost as few as on land and sea, and with the annihilation of much time. In the new world that lies before us the Navy will have much to do and you will find all your resource and ability challenged to measure up to the needs of the new day. First of all, you must devise and operate the best engines of war on seas, under the sea, on land and in the air. The Navy must keep step to progress and you must make ready the best defense for any possible offense, and be quick to adopt new methods and revolutionary plans when experience has demonstrated that old ones are no longer adequate."

## SECRETARY DANIELS DENIES "JAPANESE MENACE" TALE.

Following the appearance of Secretary of the Navy Daniels before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on April 1 in executive session, together with Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Chief of Operations, a Washington newspaper printed a sensational story on April 2 in which it was stated that Secretary Daniels "gave to the Senate Committee some . . . startling information concerning the activity of the Japanese in the Pacific, which, if substantiated, Navy officials contend, must be regarded as a menace to American interests in that part of the globe. . . . Admiral Coontz joined Secretary Daniels in urging the committee to oppose Japanese new armament program with strong building operations." As soon as the attention of Mr. Daniels was called to this

story, he wrote a letter to Senator Page, chairman of the Senate Committee, in which he said: "I am moved to write you because this publication conveys an impression that is calculated to give to a friendly nation a view of the attitude of the Secretary of the Navy and your committee that is wholly at variance with the attitude of your committee and the Navy Department. At the request of your committee I appeared before it in an executive session, and, in answer to questions, Admiral Coontz gave to your committee the relative naval strength of Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and other nations, of their building programs." He then stated what his purpose had been, in going before the committee, and declared that "the statement that anything was said to the effect that 'the Japanese menace the United States' is not correct and is misleading." Mr. Daniels added: "I am sure that you and all the members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee will regret a misleading publication that may be misinterpreted by our Japanese ally and friend."

## GOVERNOR OF IOWA PRAISES ARMY EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In furtherance of the War Department's determination to put in operation thorough courses in agriculture and animal husbandry in the new Army, the services of Dean C. B. Waldron, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, have been secured. Dean Waldron will be stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and will act as advisor to the commanding general in the establishment of modern and practical agricultural courses for enlisted men. The progress being made at Camp Dodge along educational and vocational lines has been most encouraging. After an inspection of the schools there recently, Governor W. L. Harding, of Iowa, made the following statement: "I cannot be too emphatic in saying that I am amazed, simply amazed, at the wonderful educational and vocational opportunities now available to all young men who enlist in the U.S. Army. The very fact that this new phase of Army activity is now placed on an equal footing with military training, that it is heartily endorsed by the War Department and all those in authority, and that it is backed by a Congressional appropriation of millions, should, in my opinion, make it worthy of the personal investigation and support of all those whose high privilege it is to guide or influence public opinion. I feel certain that just as soon as our people realize that your recruiting publicity is based on existing facts as I've seen them to-day and not bluff or misrepresentation, you will not only have your ranks filled to authorized strength but also have the active support and co-operation of every true-blue American in the country."

## GENERAL HARBORD REPORTS ON ARMENIAN MANDATE.

The report of Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., head of the mission composed of Army officers and civilians sent to Armenia and the Middle East for the purpose of investigating conditions there, chiefly with a view to deciding if the United States Government should accept or decline a mandate for Armenia or Turkey, and which was absent for several months, has sent his report to President Wilson, who forwarded it to the Senate, which referred it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The report makes no recommendation as to the acceptance or refusal to accept a mandate, and confines itself to setting forth the information obtained by the mission and giving its conclusions drawn therefrom. If a mandate were accepted for Armenia, General Harbord said, at least five years would be required to put the country in order, and if the United States undertook the work it would not be able to withdraw for at least a generation. The cost would be \$750,000,000 for the first five years, while a military force of from 25,000 to 200,000 men would be required. This force General Harbord personally placed at 50,000, under existing conditions, for the continuance of which, he said, no one could give a guarantee. Because of this fact the military force required might be larger. The naval establishment would also have to be represented. To ensure the peace of Europe the mandatory power must control Constantinople, the report declared.

## CIVIL ENGINEERS URGE MILITARY POLICY.

The March issue of the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers states that the military affairs committee of the society submitted a communication to the engineering council setting forth, among other things, that it believed "the status of the membership of the National Engineering Societies, with respect to all military matters on which to base their plans for individuals and collective preparedness, must remain indefinite until a military policy and principles of a military reorganization shall have been determined." Recommendation was therefore made to the council that the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Speaker of the House and the chairmen and members of the Senate and House Committees on Military and on Naval Affairs be urged to incorporate these principles into any bills passed by either body for Army and Navy reorganization, and particularly the principle of universal training." At a meeting of the engineering council's executive committee held on March 3 it was voted to adopt the resolutions relating to the military policy of the U.S. as prepared by the military affairs committee.

## SETTLING ARMY WAR CONTRACTS.

The War Department is rapidly closing out its biggest business problem left as a legacy from the war, and on June 30 the War Department Claims Board will have completed its work. Shortly after the armistice there were immense numbers of claims arising from munition and supply contracts which had to be adjusted by specially organized personnel, including able business men, lawyers, engineers, accountants, experts of various sorts, and many others necessary to such a great undertaking. There were nearly 30,000 such claims. The work of adjusting them, giving the contractors prompt and fair settlement, and at the same time stopping the delivery of material no longer needed by the War Department, has proceeded with gratifying rapidity. Out of the whole number of claims, approximately 24,000 have been adjusted in a manner acceptable to the contractors, but with full protection for the interests of the United States. Other claims have been withdrawn by the contractors. The remaining cases, to the number of about 3,000, will, it is believed, be settled in a few months' time, and I have made arrangements for closing out the work and disbanding the organizations formed for this purpose by June 30. The amounts of money involved

give an inadequate idea of the magnitude of the task or the extraordinary results obtained. To complete the 24,000 contracts which have been settled would have cost the United States nearly two and one-half billion dollars, yet the adjustment on these contracts has been made for \$304,000,000, or about twelve per cent. of the total cost if completed. In other words, the contracts have been settled for about twelve cents on every dollar that would have been spent had they gone to completion. The remaining 3,000 contracts, it is believed, will be promptly adjusted on a basis equally advantageous to the Government and acceptable to the contractors.

## REMOUNT PURCHASING OFFICE TRANSFERRED.

Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., has authorized the transfer of the purchasing office for public animals, Western Purchasing Zone, from Fort Robinson, Nebr., to Sacramento, Calif. Since the greater number of Cavalry horses are obtained in California, the location of the headquarters at Fort Robinson proved inconvenient, both as to the animal market and economy in operation and shipment. Col. A. N. McClure, Q.M.C., formerly on duty at headquarters of Central Zone, Kansas City, Mo., will be in charge of the new office at Sacramento. The type of animals turned out by the remount depots was recently very warmly praised in a letter from Major B. F. Brown, commanding 10th Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va. He stated: "The draft horses that I have now are without exception the finest I have ever seen in the Service. I have also about forty light riding horses from Camp Travis and Front Royal. They are exactly what I asked for and are by far the best polo prospects I have ever seen in the Army. They are also perfectly satisfactory mounts for the individually mounted men."

## ARMY TROOPS TRANSPORTED BY RAILROADS.

Statistical data furnished the War Department by the U.S. Railroad Administration relative to Army troops transported at Government expense by the U.S. railroads, May 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1919, inclusive, show the following details. Not including Navy and Marine Corps personnel, nor Army troops traveling singly or in groups of less than ten, the total shows 15,756,982 men transported, 11,341,741 by special trains and 4,415,241 by regular trains. The number of troops handled in special trains, including discharged men, was 9,063,815. Total special train miles was 16,243,100. There were operated 21,377 special trains consisting of 247,076 cars. Drafted men from their homes were handled in 3,770 special trains not included in the foregoing figures. These special trains accommodated 2,287,926 drafted men. The sick and wounded transported numbered 157,362.

## INDIAN UNIT FOR NEW U.S. ARMY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs instructed Chairman Wadsworth on April 2 to draft a bill providing for a separate organization of 10,000 North American Indians, residents of the United States, to be included in the Army. Senator Wadsworth will report this bill in form of an amendment to the Senate Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792). The Indians will be grouped in appropriate units, said Senator Wadsworth, and each unit will be composed of the enlisted personnel of Indians entirely. The idea met favor in the Senate Committee with the above result. The measure will provide that following the honorable discharge of the Indians from their term of enlistment they will become citizens of the United States but with no change otherwise in their present status, especially as regards their land holdings.

## CAVALRY JOURNAL RESUMES PUBLICATION.

After having suspended publication for two years, the Cavalry Journal, in a new and revised form, has again appeared. In referring to its suspension, in an editorial announcing its reappearance it says: "As we of the Cavalry know, the prominence of the new weapons and of the other Services only dimmed our light, and did not completely extinguish it, as many people, not so thoughtfully inclined, would have it appear. It was not given to the Cavalry to play a spectacular part in the war except at the beginning, a period so long ago that its events are already forgotten except by the historians. Hence we get little credit for the achievements of our arm in the early days, and therefore the Cavalry Journal has undertaken, as a part of its mission, to enlighten the non-believers."

## CHANGES IN NAVY UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Inquiry at the Navy Department on April 2 disclosed that the Secretary of the Navy had not yet finally approved suggested changes in the uniform cap, and that Change in Uniform Regulations No. 23, issued Nov. 13, 1919, stands as it did on that date. The distribution of printed copies of the revised edition of Uniform Regulations is therefore not anticipated for several months, though it was expected at the Navy Department that the Secretary would shortly give his approval to the new uniform cap, which appears to meet with the favor of the commissioned personnel, whereupon the copy for the revised edition of the regulations will be hurried to the printer.

## VOTES OF THE ARMY WOMEN.

Noting recent references to a comment of the New York World, that the demobilized fighting forces of the great war have many votes, while "the Regulars have few votes and they are scattered and inactive," an Army woman writes: "Please let me call your attention to the fact that most of the Army men have wives, mothers or sweethearts who have votes, and they propose to cast them in the coming election. I am to-day writing to each Senator and Representative from my state and reminding them of this, and I urge every other Army or Navy woman to do the same, and do it now."

## REPORTS OF DEATH OF NAVAL RESERVISTS.

Frequently reports reach the Navy Department noting the death of a Naval Reservist on inactive duty that invariably lack particulars. For the purpose of keeping the records as nearly correct as possible the Naval Reserve Force Division, Bureau of Navigation, suggests that Reservists learning of the death of shipmates notify the commandant of their naval district, giving all particulars that can be furnished.



## ARMY APPROPRIATION HEARINGS END.

## Educational and Vocational Training.

Col. Robert I. Rees, General Staff Corps, War Plans Division, was the last officer testifying before the subcommittee on appropriations of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on April 2, during the hearings on the Army Appropriation bill. He stated that one of the great lessons of the World War is the need of the skilled mechanical soldier as well as the trained fighting soldier, if success in battle is to be won in the highly specialized modern warfare. General Rees was before the committee at its request, discussing the necessity for educational and vocational training in the Army, when he made the statement. Having made a careful study of the situation overseas as well as in the United States, Colonel Rees placed a comprehensive report before the committee, showing its practical application of education in the many Army schools to-day and the increasing demand throughout the country for training of this character under Army supervision. "It is essentially a military training feature," said Colonel Rees, "and during the World War it had its inception, because there was a demand for specialized men, in fact, something like 300 different kinds for the Army alone."

At the opening of the hearing Chairman Kahn stated that he understood the U.S. Marine Corps received vocational training at Quantico without the aid of civilian instructors. "In the Army," said Mr. Kahn, "I understand the civilians are connected with the work. Is it not possible to conduct this training without this assistance?" Colonel Rees replied that the Army plan for education will require the assistance of trained civilian instructors inasmuch as the Army is without sufficient personnel to carry on this instruction. Placing the estimate on the number of 175,000 enlisted men, Colonel Rees said that an appropriation of \$5,000,000, approximately, will be required from Congress. He declared that the educational and vocational training was conducted in the Army by Congressional act and under General Orders No. 109, which requires that the training fit the technicians and mechanics primarily and secondly fit the soldier for a definite occupation which he may pursue in civil life, provided he returns to that field. Representative McKenzie sought information on the report that the Goodyear Tire Co. in Ohio contemplates sending a number of its young men employees to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., where they will receive vocational training for a year, after which they will return to the company to command a higher rate of pay. Colonel Rees had no knowledge of this report, but he felt that any young man of military age may with advantage enlist for one year and take up this training in the Army. Colonel Rees emphasized the fact that military training will not be lessened by this new feature, but the experience at the Army schools indicates that it is making better soldiers.

## Army Making Educated Citizens.

Another feature of the Army, continued Colonel Rees, shows that it is making educated American citizens, who in civil life in some cases had no chance to pursue a proper course of education. There are three ways to raise an Army, said the Colonel. One is by conscription, which no military man nor any American favors as a permanent policy; another is to provide for a high rate of pay, which would be immensely costly to the country; and third, and this seems to be the better and more economical method, is by way of educational and vocational training. Colonel Rees asserted that educational and vocational features, combined with the military training given in the Regular Establishment, will make a contented and efficient Army. This seems to be the wise policy to follow in maintaining a volunteer Army, he declared. To a question by Representative Greene, the officer replied that at present there are 733 civilian instructors engaged in this work in the Army. "I have been twenty-two years in the Army," said the Colonel, "and I would not be here advocating this training if I did not believe that it would make better soldiers." The experience of the World War confirms the view that the highest type of training is necessary in order to meet modern battle conditions and requirements, he said. Colonel Rees said that 117 different trades were taught in the Army, and he impressed upon the committee that military training was not being sacrificed to offset the time allotted to conducting the Army schools. To Mr. McKenzie the Colonel stated that it is essential for the success of this training feature that civilian instructors be continued with their duties at the Army schools.

The subcommittee adjourned the hearings on April 2 indefinitely in order to consider the estimates for the Army for 1921.

## BOOKS IN THE WAR—AND AFTER.

Writing of the enormous part books played in the World War, Marshall M. Alden, of the American Library Association, states that there were more than 7,000,000 books distributed among the fighting forces on sea, on land, at home and almost in the front line trenches. The activities of the A.L.A. during the war, supplying the forces with the best of reading matter, won the highest commendation from officers and enlisted personnel of every arm of the Service and letters of gratitude and praise from thousands spoke the tremendous influence books had in strengthening morale, providing avenues for self-education and aiding in the solution of military problems.

The book service to the Army and Navy awakened a realization of the immense value books may have in peace also, in the solution of reconstruction problems and improving the civic, state and national morale, and led to a project recently undertaken by the American Library Association to spread general knowledge and self-education through greatly extended library facilities. Many men first became acquainted with the joy of books during their days in the fighting forces, having lived in places where library facilities were unknown or inadequate. How to continue serving them after their discharge was one of the problems faced by the A.L.A. at the end of its war-time work. Obviously, extension of civil library facilities to reach into every corner of the nation was the solution and the A.L.A. has adopted an enlarged program having as its appeal, "Books for Everybody!" This movement is now well under way. The A.L.A. is supplying each one of the rapidly increasing number of ships of the American merchant marine with boxed libraries containing seventy-five to eighty books, both technical and fiction, and will establish in the larger home and foreign ports stations where

the ships' collections can be exchanged for a new assortment. The association is supplying Coast Guard stations and lighthouses with reading matter. It is furnishing entertaining and instructive books for former soldiers, sailors and marines recovering from war's effects in hospitals of the U.S. Public Health Service.

The library service provided during the war to the Army and Navy has been taken over by the Government, which realized the enormous value of such work in self-education and morale. The A.L.A. is financing the production of more books for the blind in the uniform Braille type. It is doing everything it can for the benefit of the men and women who gave their service to the nation when war called. The association, in co-operation with existing library agencies, will strive for better citizenship by the promulgation of American ideals through books on the nation's history and traditions, both in English and translated into foreign tongues for the benefit of the 15,000,000 new Americans. It will encourage installation of technical libraries in industrial plants and will carry on a sustained program of education. Sixty million persons in the United States to-day have limited or no library service. For the accomplishment of the broad, educative program a fund of \$2,000,000 is now being raised which will carry on the work for at least three years. This fund is being obtained by the individual efforts of librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries and no intensive drive methods are being employed.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Log Book of the U.S. Junior Naval Reserve for 1919 has been received from national headquarters, New York city, and is as creditable in contents and appearance as the Reserve is efficient and commendable. Excellent typographically and containing many photographs of scenes and individuals of the various units, it also has communications from a number of U.S. Navy officers expressing their approval of the purposes and object of the Reserve, which is to, ultimately, provide American crews for American ships. Among the officers in question are Rear Admirals William S. Sims, Frederic B. Bassett, H. T. Mayo, W. S. Benson, Caspar F. Goodrich, P. F. Harrington and George W. Sumner. Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., also writes in approval of the organization.

Army Mental Tests, by Clarence S. Yoakum and Robert M. Yerkes (Henry Holt and Co.: New York). For the purpose of meeting the demands made upon the office of the Surgeon General of the Army and the National Research Council for information concerning the methods of psychological examination and for printed material used in the Army, the authors, who served in the World War with the rank of major, have compiled and edited this work in co-operation with members of the psychological staff of the Surgeon General's Office. It is intended to present information concerning the results of psychological examination in the Army as well as to indicate the possible uses of similar methods in education and industry. The procedure followed in making the tests is given, as well as the methods and the results. Illustrations are shown, for the examiner's guidance, for psychological examining in the Army, and directions are given for making the Army mental tests, as well as the Army's tests in the S.A.T.C. and the colleges. Practical applications are presented as well as Army test record blanks and forms.

First Reflections on the Campaign of 1918, by R. M. Johnston (Henry Holt and Co.: New York city). In twelve brief chapters, some of them scarcely more than a page long, Professor Johnston, of Harvard University, who served on General Pershing's staff for twelve months during the war, has set down some observations formed during the period of hostilities and since about our Army before the war, how the war was conducted, impressions of the rank and file and of the three classes of officers, the General Staff, the tactics of the war, the Army of the future in the United States, the replacement system and a personal sketch of General Pershing. These reflections appear to have been written in an off-hand manner, as of one remote from books of reference. For example, Professor Johnston writes in his chapter on "The U.S. Army Before the War"—he is discussing the Army of 1917—that "the Army was not organized as a nucleus." It was precisely because the National Defense act of 1916 did organize the Army as a nucleus that it was so successful in operation. Again, in the same chapter, he says, "we had no system of Reserves," but he failed to note that the National Defense act provided for such a system. Another comment that varies from the fact is that "in the war we actually got into line our first two divisions in about fourteen months." The 1st Division of Regulars was in the line in France within six months after the declaration of war, the 2d Division in twelve months, and the 26th Division in ten months. Of the Regular officers he says: "The Regulars have not been given anything like the credit they deserve. Their faults, mainly the outcome of our system, were too obvious; their good points passed unappreciated among a mass of men too recently turned soldiers to estimate military things. The faults were there, however, and are worth considering." He is of the opinion that the efficiency of the National Guard rests upon the professional standard of the officer, adding: "If the States can make good at that point, there is no reason why the National Guard system should not be continued. Otherwise it is nothing but a sham, a source of national danger, the worst school for our boys in peace, the greater peril in war."

Selling Your Services, by George Conover Pearson. (Jordan-Goodwin Corporation: New York.) The book is designed to be a "first aid" to the man who is "out of a job" or whose present place or form of employment is unsatisfactory, for whatever reason. It is both inspirational and master. The book is dedicated to "John Caldwell," a master salesman, whose assumed name only is given, and who, upon his discharge from the Army, finding himself without a position, conceived the idea of forming a class on "re-employment," and teaching a large group of men the principles that had been of value to him in obtaining positions that were worth while. His lectures are presented in the present form, and include practical examples of letters that proved successful for the members of his class, some 300 in number.

The Turn of the Tide, by Jennings C. Wise (Henry Holt and Co.: New York city). The operations of the American forces at Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry, and the second battle of the Marne, are briefly described by the author of this little volume, who served as a lieutenant colonel of Infantry during hostilities and was attached to the Historical Section, G.S., at the General Headquarters of the A.E.F. Mr. Wise was assigned to the duty of investigating these three operations by the Gen-

eral Staff and not only went over the battlefields, but had access to all the data at G.H.Q. In fact this book is based on monographs written for the General Staff and is therefore authoritative in character. It devotes five chapters to Cantigny; eleven to Chateau-Thierry; and seventeen to the second Marne battle. In spite of the mass of matter written about these famous operations Mr. Wise freshens his narrative with an admirable style and treats his subject from a viewpoint that makes it appear almost new. The book is dedicated to Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A.

## LIVING CONDITIONS IN A NAVY FAMILY.

Living conditions in a "navy yard town" are described in the following letter written by a Navy officer's wife from which we have been privileged to make some extracts:

"I told you I should write you a letter about Navy pay, in the faint hope that in some way, vague in my mind to be sure, you could help the cause along. Of course you know all about it, but so many people do not. I find every day, even here, that I have to combat the idea that the Government furnishes us house and fuel, food and clothes—at least uniforms—now you know how untrue that is. Not only do we buy our own fuel, and food and clothes, but in all navy yard towns we pay at least twenty per cent. more than the civilians in the same town and rent is also fifty per cent. more. These houses look big and beautiful and comfortable. So they are, but we have no choice. It's a case not of commutation or quarters. When we come ashore, it's 'take those quarters assigned to you and we'll keep the commutation, or else go without both.' In our case it amounts to this: 'You take that house assigned you or give up your commutation anyway. Pay us so much rent for a house you don't want, that is too big, inconvenient, hard to care for and expensive to run, or live in a shack out in town, pay profiteers rent for it and we will keep the commutation anyway because the house is there and it is not our fault that you do not take it.' Naturally, we take it, and are glad enough. At least, we have a decent shelter and a comfortable place to live in at a pretty good rental; but it is no bonanza; it's a heavy expense and carries with it certain social obligations which also are expensive."

"As you know, I have had no cook for six months. In spite of that, and the \$50 a month I saved thereby, we have been steadily falling a little behind each month and I have learned economics I did not know existed. So far, we have kept our bonds—we have just finished paying for them, by going without clothes or fun or anything we could do without. We are doing better at that than our neighbors. Bill's most ordinary working uniform costs \$85 a suit, and a man must have at least two to work in, and one for 'good,' if he is to be 'officerlike.' He can't go and buy a cheap one for work and have a good one for best, as a civilian can. He must have, or be subject to reprimand. Then the expense of sudden orders. He gets mileage but he does not get it until after he arrives, and then it hardly pays traveling expenses for himself and his excess baggage, which he must carry if he takes with him all the Navy Regulations require him to have, and there is no provision for moving a family, which has to go too—out of Government house, if orders are to sea, and naturally to husband, if orders are to come ashore. Our constant struggle is to keep enough ahead so that we shall not have to borrow, in case of orders, to get away. And I have talked to all the women here; we are all falling behind that very small and humble ideal. Of course, we carry, or help carry, Bill's parents; but we have only the one child and at least half the naval officers I know do carry some one unseen, a parent or sister, or relative of some sort."

"We are all glad the enlisted men are getting their increase. Heaven knows they need it, but so do we. How can we be happy or contented when every day is a strain; every day brings a certain knowledge that we are a little harder up and that we are so tied about with red tape and regulations that we are not allowed to earn anything outside over our husband's pay; we wives cannot. We are too tired and worn with overwork in our houses and with our children, and the effort to appear cheerfully socially (and well dressed) that we could not do more, even if the cost of moving didn't preclude any chance. Besides, we oughtn't to have to."

"But I am getting off the subject of officers' pay. I seriously think that one reason among others of the discontent in the Service is the rankle of insufficient pay for valuable services, services which would easily draw double what they are getting, outside, and the knowledge that we have no comeback. Officers are gagged. They can neither write nor speak of what concerns the Service. They are so circumscribed by regulations that they can't engage in any remunerative occupation outside of the Service. Their resignations are not accepted, nor their applications for retirement, which would be allowed under the law. In other words, they are tied hand and foot, bound by laws, orders and loyalty, and get kicked by anyone who has nothing else to do, or a grudge against the world, and have no redress. If they were allowed to resign to take better jobs—but they are not—there would not be such an imperative necessity for better pay, neither, incidentally, would there be much Navy left, I fear, but there would be so much less discontent, and consequently an improvement in morale."

## ARMY PAY VERSUS CIVILIAN PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an Engineer officer engaged on the construction of public works, it is only through your valuable paper that I am able to keep in touch with happenings in the Army; or perhaps it should be termed lack of happenings, these days, when so much remedial action is needed and so little is forthcoming.

Your subscribers register many complaints about inadequate Service pay. But unless they are on duty among civilians they can't help realize how strong their grievance is. The working force under my personal charge consists of over 300 men, all civilians. During the nine months that I have been on this assignment there have been two general increases of pay over the entire job, including every man but myself. In addition there have been many individual increases to the same employees. Some men have had their pay raised four times in these nine months, in order to hold them on the work. It is not unusual for me to receive as many as twelve requests for more money in a single day. Meanwhile, the only change in my own status during this period has been a demotion of two grades. Since that calamity, which occurred six months ago, my pay has



been running about \$200 per month behind my expenses. A little mental arithmetic shows that one year at that pace will wipe out my insignificant pre-war savings; and then I'll turn my job over to my first assistant, who is, by the way, drawing as much pay as I am now. My last official act will be to hire myself in some civilian capacity on this same job, in order to allow me to recoup my losses.

Thanking you for your unswerving loyalty to the Services,  
CAPTAIN.

#### INSTRUCTORS AT WEST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There seems to be a movement on foot to introduce civilian methods at West Point by detailing nongraduate instructors. The Military Academy, being recognized the world over as the best institution of its kind in existence, it would seem as though people would go a little slow in making fundamental changes in its methods. General Scott, himself a nongraduate, stated that the success of his own campaigns in the Mexican War was due directly to West Point. During the Civil War there was not a single important battle but what the superior commander on both sides was a West Point graduate. In the last war the commander-in-chief and a very great majority of the prominent generals were Military Academy men. Not only has West Point fulfilled its proper function as a military school, but it has furnished a greater percentage of graduates who have been successful in civil life than any other college or university in the United States.

Where then is the demand for improvement? Is not West Point already a congress of all the educational institutions in the United States? Is there a single prep school, college or university in the United States that has not sent its men to West Point? Two of the five permanent West Point graduate professors now at the Academy graduated from civil universities, one before and one after he went to West Point. No doubt a large percentage of the temporary instructors also have either graduated from or attended civilian colleges. At one time there were five instructors at West Point who had formerly been students together at a Southern university. There has probably been not a class at West Point in twenty-five years but had a V.M.I. man in it. The president of the class of 1922 at the South Carolina University was afterwards president of the class of 1925 at West Point. Many West Point men were school teachers before they were cadets. If you want a Harvard man or University of Nebraska man as an instructor at West Point, you can get him from the graduates, and surely graduation cannot be considered as a disqualification.

The essential difference in method between West Point and Ann Arbor is on the one hand and all other colleges and universities in the United States on the other, is that at the academies every cadet recites in every subject every day. At college the student listens to lectures and recites once or twice during the term. At West Point the cadet knows that his future rank in the Army and his career in life depends upon his daily marks. At college a student can neglect his work for months and then cram for examination. West Point means four years of intensive, sustained effort. Every hour has its value in the final result. At college there is practically no value in relative standing and it makes little difference to the average student whether he finishes the course or gives it up and completes it somewhere else.

But the value of a soldier is not in his head, it is in his heart. It is not what he knows but what he is willing to do. The technique of West Point's academic work is of little value as compared to that esprit of the Corps of Cadets which forms the character of the man. The less we tamper with those things that go to make up that esprit the better it will be for the Army and for the country.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,  
South Carolina University, '92; West Point, '96.

#### GARDENS AND ARMY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wonder if the War Department and the department, camp and post commanders realize the immense opportunity of contributing a material help to keeping down high prices of garden and farm products by putting as much suitable ground as practicable under cultivation. In the past many organizations have made feeble attempts to have small gardens and one man from each company has been allowed detail on special duty and thereby a few vegetables have been produced. Some organizations have even been enterprising enough as to have a few pigs to be transformed into fresh pork after being kept for a reasonable length of time at little or no expense.

But this subject should receive more serious consideration and every organization which is stationed where there is any Government land available for cultivation should be required to have a class in farming and truck gardening and take full advantage of the opportunity to help keep down the high cost of living. And the high cost of living is never to be materially lowered until enough people engage in farming, gardening, fruit raising, dairying, stock raising, poultry raising and other food producing pursuits that the law of supply and demand is in proper working order. It is not too late to make quite a showing this season even though all the manure accumulated during the winter, which could have been used to fertilize the ground, has been given to anyone who would take it away. It is thought that almost all, if not all, garden and farm seed for planting could be bought from the ration savings, as they are food. Ground under cultivation is still available for use in field exercises and the men engaged in the work are being given good healthy exercise as a change from military duty or idleness, are being instructed in something everyone should know, and they are aiding the world at large as well as helping to supply their own wants.

Concerning recent newspaper articles stating that many officers have become obstructionists by paying scant heed to the vocational, educational and recreational program which the Secretary of War desires put into force in the new Army, I do not understand how any officer can be so lost to a sense of reason and responsibility as not to see that this same program, if carried out properly, is the best thing that has ever happened to the Army. Idleness and ignorance always have been the two greatest curses of the Service because all the lesser curses spring from these two. You cannot keep men interested in military instruction alone all day, every day, and very few men will inaugurate a system

of self-instruction even if they have the chance. So the result in the past has been, that there has been too much "bunk fatigue," as it is known in the Army, and "soldiering," as it is known in civil life, and enlisted men have told me also that there should be some system of compulsory instruction which would compel every man to learn a trade or pursue a course of study while serving in this enlistment. This program is the very thing to overcome those twin evils of the military Service and the sooner the system is standardized the sooner will voluntary enlistments be forthcoming, as thousands of young men all over the country are eager to enlist if they know they can learn a business or secure an education. But they want to know exactly what they can get in the different branches and they will not enlist until they do know.

COLONEL OF INFANTRY.

#### M.T.C.A. DEPLORES ABUSE OF ARMY.

Military Training Camps Association of the U.S.,  
New York City, April 6, 1920.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We were astonished to read in your issue of April 3 the article entitled "Vulgar Abuse of the Old Army," issued in Statement by Training Camps Association.

Until this article appeared in your paper, no officer of the association had any knowledge of it whatever. Upon inquiry it is learned that the matter was sent out by a woman employee wholly without authorization, and whose employment by this association has since been terminated.

The respect of the Military Training Camps Association for the Regular Army is too well known for this unfortunate occurrence to need further comment on our part. We deplore that such a mistake should have occurred and ask that you give full publicity to this letter. Yours very truly, Military Training Camps Association.

HENRY S. DRINKER, Chairman.  
ARTHUR E. COAST, Executive Secretary.  
JACKSONS McILVAINE, Chairman Military Committee.

#### RECOMMISSIONING OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would like to bring to attention one clause in both the Senate and House Army Reorganization bills. It provides for the recommissioning of all officers commissioned after April 6, 1917, their new rank to be based upon their length of commissioned service.

A glance at the Army Register of Dec. 1, 1918, will disclose the fact that practically none of the class of provisional officers commissioned on Aug. 9, 1917, had had any previous commissioned service. Practically every officer of this class made strenuous efforts between April 6 and April 23, 1917 (the date of the examination for appointment), in order to be commissioned and get into active service with Regular troops at once. Every other officer of the Army commissioned since April 6, either temporary or provisional, had that same opportunity. Many of them passed it up, seeking only Reserve commissions from which they could be easily discharged at the end of the war. Others found it desirable to take the examination of July 23, 1917, for provisional appointment and were commissioned in the Regular Army with rank from Oct. 26, 1917.

Because a man overlooked or passed up an opportunity to better himself in his profession, is he to be rewarded and placed on a list senior to those who know what they wanted on April 6, 1917, and went after it? That is exactly what this clause in the Army Reorganization bill tends to do. One of the essentials of the good Army officer is to make up his mind quickly as to new procedure and to proceed to accomplish the end for which he has set out. Apparently the class of Aug. 9, 1917, is to be rewarded for their quick and decisive action by being placed on a list a thousand or two files below where they now stand. If this is good judgment and good business, so be it, but the War Department will again be flooded with applications for resignation by officers of the class of Aug. 9, 1917.

CAPTAIN, COAST ART.

#### AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ARMY OVERCOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My name is O. D. Overcoat. I came into being some time before the World War, served my owner and my country during that great conflict, and now I feel that I may possibly be able to set out in narrative form some of my experiences, which if pondered by the General Staff may result in benefit to future generations. There are two things of great value in the scheme of things human—time and money, and in my relation to human beings I have had no small influence on these. I will try to show that influence by giving data concerning some of the changes made in my outward appearance as my owner's rank has varied. Following is the rank of my owner, and what he had to pay for braid on my sleeves:

Jan., 1916—1st Lieut. (when he bought me).....	\$1.50
Sept., 1916—Promoted Captain.....	2.50
Feb., 1917—Detailed General Staff.....	3.50
Oct., 1917—Major, National Army (this promotion was held to vacate detail on Regular Gen. Staff).....	3.50
Feb., 1918—Detailed Gen. Staff (emergency)..... (See G.O. 134, War Dept., 1917, re assignments).....	3.50
Sept., 1918—Promoted Lieut. Col., G.S. (emergency).....	4.50
Dec., 1918—Promoted Colonel, Inf. Regt.....	5.50
Feb., 1919—Regt. demobilized, detailed General Staff (emergency).....	6.50
Sept., 1919—Relieved General Staff (emergency).....	5.50
Jan., 1920—Demoted to Regular Army rank, Capt.....	3.50
March, 1920—Promoted Major (Regular Army).....	3.50
Total.....	\$42.50

Amounts represent actual costs at tailor shops. My original cost to my owner was \$50 (first lieutenant's braid extra), ten per cent. off for cash, or \$45. Haven't I stung the old boy up some for braid? I'll say I have! Almost as much as I originally cost him.

Time—how does time figure in this? It takes one tailor one day to put colonel's braid, five stripes, on one overcoat; and it takes three-fifths of a day to put on major's braid, etc. Therefore the braiding on my sleeves has taken the time of one tailor for seven days. That is a good deal of time, I'll admit, but wait, I must make a confession. My owner has had another overcoat, and both of us have had to be kept braided in accordance with uniform regulations. I suppose all owners have two overcoats, one for inspections and special occasions, and one for drills, hikes, etc. Of course during the war,

my cousin, French Coat, was popular, but I'm told he has no braid on his sleeves.

There were 200,000 commissioned officers in the Army during the war. I presume each of them had one overcoat, and even the "2d Loonies" now have to pay for braid on their overcoat sleeves, \$1.50 for one brown stripe, though the stripe is pretty hard to see, at that. The average number of stripes on the overcoats of these 200,000 officers was about two, or 400,000 stripes. Judging by my own experience, each overcoat had to have its braid changed at least once, making the equivalent of 800,000 stripes of braid. At an average cost of \$1.25 per stripe, this equals \$1,000,000 expended for braid. To put it on required the time of one tailor for 160,000 days. From Sept. 1, 1917, the date the divisions began to mobilize at the training camps, to Nov. 11, 1918, the date of the armistice, was 437 days. One tailor for 160,000 days is the equivalent of 366 1/3 tailors for 437 days. Of course these 366 1/3 tailors were helping win the war, so we should worry.

However, if the General Staff could see its way clear to devising some insignia for overcoats that would show rank in a simple and satisfactory way without the whole thing having to be changed every time rank changes, think what a saving it would be in time and money! Yours for efficiency,

OLIVER D. OVERCOAT.

#### ENLISTMENT AND BASIC TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Compulsory training has failed. Our present recruiting methods are and always have been expensive and ineffective. Trying to couple vocational training and military training is a tacit avowal that, of and by itself, military training has no value for the individual. The Regular Army has not yet grasped the fact that national preparedness for the United States, especially, depends upon national education as to military science.

The great majority of Americans visualize military training as a mixture of parades and free-for-all fights. The average U.S. Army officer would be stumped if you asked him to define military training. We accept military training. We accept military training and do not educate in regard to it. Practically nothing can be done in a sound, educational way, when it is a question of beginners, unless certain principles and facts (science) are stated, explained, and made significant to the understanding of the recruit. Most of our military training simply disregards this.

The first thing for our Regular Army heads to do is to get military training on an educational basis. The second thing is to get over the idea that it is essential that they get recruits on their terms. Fix terms that suit the recruit, holding out for the one fact that the terms must be such as to offer an opportunity for their teaching the recruit at least one month of military principles and facts (science). Military science education can be carried to a high standard at colleges providing the cadets are given the pay and allowances of a private for such time as they make good in their military work. Each of the students making good will later become an educational source for military education. Short term enlistment companies in the Regular Army would secure many thousand inexpensive recruits. The formula is: Enlistment terms that will get the men in quantity and the basic training that will work out for progressive and constructive military education.

BENCHER.

#### FORMER N.C.'S DENIED DISCHARGE LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Regarding emergency officers and their treatment I beg to say that the officers who were discharged last October were given a fifteen-days leave in which to make arrangements to enter civil life. But this privilege was not given to our "non-coms." who have been examined within the past few days for discharge. The men who should have been shown a little respect, the men who worked to make our boys what they were, who were not permitted to go across themselves, but worked so hard to train those who did go, men who would have given anything to go across but were told good men were needed here as well as in France; these men have given the best of their lives to the Service and now they are told that they are too old, that younger men are wanted. But they were not too old when good men were needed. Of course they expected to be discharged, but why couldn't they have been given the same privileges as the former emergency officers were given? Perhaps the officers of other camps are being treated differently from those at Camp Funston. I hope so.

AN OLD NON-COM'S WIFE.

#### WEST OPPOSES ITS MAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The "delay, linger and wait" policy now actuating the lower house of Congress regarding the increased pay bill is extremely exasperating and in many cases humiliating to an officer who sees his wife forced to do her own house work. Soon after the A.E.F. reached home a certain National Guard officer publicly announced his intention to bend all his energy and influence to abolish the Regular Army. Is this the power behind the throne? The leaders of the opposition are from the West, a section that should hold the Army in high esteem. They seem to forget that the very homes they occupy are built upon the endurance and fortitude of the Army officers and men. Had they not endured and suffered, the homeland of these opposition leaders would still be a wilderness, as the range of savages—human and animal. Is there no virtue left in this, our land we have fought and bled for? A lifetime devoted to its service, only to be cast aside, all ad refused when the high tide of living expenses threaten to overwhelm us.

As an illustration of the predicament in which many officers find themselves as a result of these conditions, take the case of a field officer I have in mind, whose retirement is not far distant. His pay is \$375 per month, plus \$85 per month commutation. He has a wife and four children, who have to be provided with food and clothing, while the children must be educated. He is forced to live in the city because of his duties. To live in a hotel, with the existing prohibitive prices, is out of the question, while the average boarding house, for various reasons, is undesirable, and to live in one in a desirable locality, and with decent accommodations, would cost not less than \$400 per month. To take an apartment, with the existing high rentals and the many at-



tending expenses, is equally not to be considered, for the entire month's pay would be gone with nothing left for clothing, medicine, etc., for the family. The sky-high cost of clothing in the present day is likewise appalling. In tradesmen's shops the following notice may often be seen: "Announcement—Owing to the increased cost of labor and other supplies, from now on we must make a further raise in our prices."

How long, O Lord, how long before justice will be done?

#### ARMY OFFICERS.

#### CONDITION OF U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

A statement as to present condition of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet in Southern Waters was on April 8 handed to the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs which is investigating the conduct of the Navy in the World War by Admiral H. B. Wilson, U.S.N. It read as follows:

It is not to be expected that following the demobilization which took place between the signing of the armistice and Jan. 1, 1920, the fleet would be in the condition it was during the war and during the period immediately preceding the war. At the present time the material condition of the battleships is as a whole good. Judging by the previous high standard insisted upon in the Navy, the material condition of the battleships has somewhat deteriorated, and is even, perhaps, still slowly deteriorating. But if the fleet can hold its present enlisted personnel as a nucleus around which to develop, we will soon reach our low ebb and begin to improve. To do so, however, it is essential that we hold what we now have.

When the fleet sailed for Southern Waters ten knots was considered the maximum sustained speed which the battleships could maintain, and as a result of the two months' work subsequent to that time it mounted considerably. The oil burners can, of course, sustain more, but further training, development and hardening of the newly recruited firemen is necessary before coal-burning battleships can increase this speed. This process is, however, continually going on.

The morale of the fleet has improved steadily since leaving home; the cruise has been beneficial. A schedule is being followed which will accomplish much and yet takes into consideration the large number of untrained men. This schedule is such that it is believed that more can probably be accomplished than was originally contemplated, and that nothing planned will be left undone.

As an example of the recent development, the eight battleships held a four-hour one-half power trial on March 4, which resulted in their averaging over seventeen knots, the highest speed of about 17.8 knots being made by the Delaware. During this trial conditions improved continuously, and the speeds during the last hour were the highest of the entire run. Many of the officers, particularly the watch officers, are young and inexperienced. The watch officers themselves are almost without exception of the classes of 1916 and subsequent. The same is true of the men. As an example, fifty-two per cent. of the crew of one of the battleships are less than nineteen years old. These men make splendid material for ultimate development, but by reason of their age and inexperience require more supervision and training than did the men we had prior to and during the war. As it is essential that we retain the older men still remaining in the Navy, it is absolutely necessary that a pay bill be passed in the near future in order to hold them.

The morale of the fleet is surprisingly good. The Navy will, as it has always done, endeavor to make the best of things. The country has, due to an unbroken record of success and victory throughout its entire history, come to expect that no matter what happens the Navy—its first line of defense (and the Navy is proud of its title)—will find a way to accomplish its mission. While the spirit and determination of the older officers and men is as firm as ever, the country must realize that they have nearly reached their limit. We had a big reserve of efficiency with a fine personnel, but we have drawn heavily upon it of late.

#### ATHLETICS IN THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, issued instructions on March 27 in regard to the encouragement of athletic sports in the Navy, and the distribution of equipment used in the various events. These instructions say, in part: "The Bureau of Navigation desires to extend every aid to the commanders-in-chief of the fleets, commandants of districts and commanding officers of ships and stations in promoting the contentment, comfort and recreation of the men under their command. The Bureau of Navigation supplies athletic equipment as specified. Suggestions will be furnished from time to time with the idea in view of giving information which will tend towards interesting a greater number of enlisted men and officers in athletics. With this idea in view, the athletic officers should, in accordance with Article (6) of Athletic Rules, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and such rules as fleets and shore stations may have or make from time to time, have at least one assistant from each of the following sports: Baseball, boxing and wrestling, football, basketball, crew, gymnasium and track athletics. And in addition one for general athletics such as: Tennis, golf, swimming, special games, chariot race and mass athletics.

"In addition to the coaches mentioned in Paragraph (6A) of Athletic Rules, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and board mentioned in (77A), a board for further promotion of athletics consisting of fleet, flotilla and train athletic officers or representatives should be formed to act under Fleet Athletic Board to promote athletics while the fleet is assembled. There will be very little difficulty in getting athletes to go out but some method for interesting non-athletes is very essential.

"Each athletic officer should, with his assistants, encourage the non-athletes to take part in games and sports. Statistics of the total number of officers and men who are engaged in some form of athletics as many as five days per week for any one station or unit, as well as the total complement, would furnish comparative data. Such statistics of this nature as are forwarded to the bureau will be compiled and issued from time to time. It is believed that this will put ships, stations and units on a comparative basis. By interesting each man in some form of athletic sport, it tends to eliminate the professional athlete who thinks his sole duty is athletics and not only develops men physically but also keeps them contented.

"Each of the vessels of the dreadnought, pre-dreadnought and armored cruiser class will be allowed an equivalent in athletic equipment of \$200 for the fiscal year 1920.

"Each of the vessels of the cruiser, gunboat, destroyer, tender, mine layer, submarine tender, submarine shore bases, destroyer, fleet repair ship, hospital ship, supply ship, target repair ship, radio repair ship, collier, oiler, transport, aircraft tender, aircraft carrier and ammunition carrier class in full commission, will be allowed an equivalent in athletic equipment of \$500 for the fiscal year 1920. Any of the foregoing vessels of this paragraph in reduced commission or reserve will be allowed an equivalent in athletic equipment of \$250 for the fiscal year 1920.

"Each of the vessels of the submarine, eagle boat, mine sweeper, yacht, large tug and cargo ship class in full commission, will be allowed an equivalent in athletic

equipment of \$150 for the fiscal year 1920. Any of the foregoing vessels in this paragraph in reduced commission or reserve will be allowed an equivalent in athletic equipment of \$75 for the fiscal year 1920. No equipment will be allowed ships in ordinary."

#### CRUISE FOR MIDSHIPMEN AND N.R.F.

A very interesting summer practice cruise has been planned for the undergraduate midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and for Naval Reserves in civil life who volunteer for the trip. The practice cruise will be made on board two divisions of Battleship Squadron Two of the Atlantic Fleet, leaving the Naval Academy on Saturday, June 5. Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., will command the squadron, which will consist of the battleships Connecticut, New Hampshire, Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina and Michigan.

Capt. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., commanding the 3d Naval District at 29th street and 3d avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., sends in the following information concerning this cruise: Among the places to be visited are Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the Panama Canal, the Hawaiian Islands, Puget Sound, Washington, and San Francisco, San Diego and San Pedro, Calif. The Navy Department has authorized 1,600 volunteers from among the enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve Force to take this cruise with the midshipmen and to receive full active duty pay.

Reservists residing in New York state, Connecticut, Vermont and in the counties of Mercer and Monmouth and all counties north thereof in New Jersey, who desire to take this cruise and who send their names to the commandant of the 3d District will immediately be authorized to report to the commandant on May 10, when they will immediately be sent to Philadelphia to join their ships, the cost of transportation to be borne by the Government. They will all be released again from active duty on or before Sept. 10 next, but any Reservists so desiring may remain in the Navy.

This cruise will enable many Naval Reservists to take a fine sea voyage at the expense of the Government and at the same time it will enable them to complete the active sea duty required in order that they may be confirmed in their ratings and receive two months' retainer pay a year while on the inactive list of the Naval Reserve Force. It is expected that the cruise will be very popular. It is announced that applications from Reservists will be filed in the order of their receipt. Applications that arrive after the crews for the ships have been made up will have to be declined. Since there are about 60,000 Naval Reservists in the district it is feared that many will be disappointed. Those who are interested in the Naval Reserve Force are very enthusiastic about this unusual cruise—one which comparatively few people ever get in so short a time.

The completed itinerary of the cruise as announced by the Navy Department is as follows: Leave Annapolis June 5 at 6 a.m.; arrive Colon, June 12, 8 a.m.; leave Panama, June 15, 6 p.m.; arrive Honolulu, July 3, 6 a.m.; leave July 11, 9 p.m.; arrive Seattle July 20, 9 a.m.; leave July 26, 9 a.m.; arrive San Francisco July 29, 7 a.m.; leave Aug. 6, 7 a.m.; arrive San Pedro (3d Div.), Aug. 7, noon; leave Aug. 11, noon; arrive San Diego (4th Div.), Aug. 7, 7 p.m.; leave Aug. 11, 7 p.m.; arrive Panama Aug. 21, 7 p.m.; leave Colon Aug. 25, 8 p.m.; arrive Annapolis Sept. 1, 8 a.m.

#### TRYOUTS FOR ARMY RIFLE TEAMS.

For the purpose of selecting and training the proper personnel for the tryouts for the Infantry and Cavalry Rifle Teams to represent the U.S. Army in the National Matches, and with a view to raising the standard of efficiency in rifle firing, the commanding officer of each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry has been directed to select about two officers and twelve enlisted men to pursue a course of instruction in expert rifle firing during the approximate period April 15 to May 15, 1920. This personnel will be selected wholly on the basis of known or promised ability as rifle shots, due consideration being given to soldierly qualities and discipline. The commanding officer will also select an instructor for this selected personnel and place him in charge of the group.

This group of selected officers and men will undergo a course of instruction in expert rifle firing. The regulations governing firing will be those prescribed for the National Matches for 1920. The firing will be on a competition basis and scores will be kept. The course of instruction, the War Department suggests, should also include a course in physical and moral training, to the end that each officer and man shall be in as perfect physical condition as possible. The practice should not interfere with regular routine duties; however, there should be range practice at least twice weekly.

The tryout for places on the Infantry and Cavalry Rifle Teams will be held early in June. From the officers and men in training, commanding officers will recommend such officers and enlisted men who, in their opinion, have the requisite skill and other qualities suitable for candidates for these teams. From this list the officers and men to be ordered to the tryout will be selected by the War Department.

#### REMOUNT ASSOCIATION CHARGER CONTEST.

A charger contest of unusual interest will be included in events of the National Capital Horse Show, to be held May 18 to 22, at Washington, D.C. This contest is sponsored by the American Remount Association and will be an annual event. This is the first trophy offered by the association, and this particular event was selected as being one that would interest every officer of the Army, no matter to what arm of the Service he belongs. Entry blanks may be obtained from The Secretary, The National Capital Horse Show, Washington, D.C. Col. Stanley Koch, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., is chairman of the Committee on Sports and Competitions.

The Charger Contest Trophy, presented by the American Remount Association to be competed for annually, is to remain the property of the National Capital Horse Show unless won three times by any contestant, when it becomes his property. Open to officers of the U.S. Army, including Reserve officers on the inactive list and of the National Guard. Rider to be in uniform and, except for the weight carried in long distance ride, the equipment to be optional. Horse to be the property of the Government, or of an officer.

Test to be conducted on three consecutive days, and to consist of: (1) A long distance cross country ride, course thirty miles, over natural country; time allowed, four and one-half hours; minimum weight, 175 pounds; no allowance for covering course in less than four hours;

for each two minutes over time one point will be deducted. (2) An exhibition of horse's schooling, to be held on day following long distance ride. (3) Jumping to be held in show ring on day following training contest; twice around over four jumps, not exceeding four feet in height.

#### U.S. NAVY NC-2 AGAIN DAMAGED.

The NC-2 U.S. Navy flying boat, which on the eve of the transoceanic flight in May, 1919, was badly damaged by fire at the naval air station, Rockaway, N.Y., and unable to attempt the flight across the Atlantic, was placed in commission at Rockaway on March 29 only to be again seriously damaged by an enforced landing. In charge of Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., who successfully negotiated the Atlantic flight in the NC-4, the rebuilt ship left Rockaway at 6:30 a.m., March 29, on a flight to the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla. After passing Atlantic City a dense fog was encountered and a landing sought at an inlet there. Flying at low altitude a sudden gust of wind caused the starboard wing of the NC-2 to hit the water, breaking away the wing tip pontoon and necessitating an immediate landing. The ship alighted on a sand bar and damaged the port wing and punctured the hull in several places. After a survey, it was decided to dismantle the ship and send her to the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia for overhaul. When the NC-2 arrives at Pensacola she will be used for training purposes and will later be joined by the NC-3, now at Philadelphia. These two craft, together with a destroyer, the Harding, used as a tender, will form a division under Commander Read for the training of NC crews. Both of the NC type will be sent soon to the Pacific, where another flying boat division will be organized for work in connection with the Pacific Fleet. Secretary Daniels on March 30 sent a letter to Chairman Page of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs recommending that an appropriation of \$75,000 be inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill for the permanent preservation and exhibition of the NC-4, which was flown across the Atlantic by Commander Read. It has been proposed to build for this purpose an extension to the National Museum at Washington, D.C.

#### U.S. NAVY'S DIVISION FOR MORALE.

Comdr. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., who has been relieved from duty as officer in charge of the 6th Division (Morale) Bureau of Navigation, is to be succeeded by Capt. David S. Sellers, who has been ordered to Washington from the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Commander Mayo leaves to his successor a division which has already made a deep impress upon the Service. Four days after the armistice, Commander Mayo was placed in charge of the new work then being taken over from the welfare organizations, at their request, by the Navy Department, which work was organized into the 6th Division. Through his organizing ability, sympathetic and able leadership, Commander Mayo demonstrated that the Navy Department had made a happy choice when it placed him in charge. With the 6th Division a working organization thoroughly alive to its possibilities the Navy Department has taken a long step forward in matters heretofore left to chance or unskilled workers. The work is now in the hands of a compact and efficient organization, which has made steady progress from its inception under Commander Mayo's leadership.

#### MANY AIR SERVICE ACCIDENTS DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

In a statement issued by the War Department concerning flying fatalities in the Air Service during 1919 it is shown that eighty-five per cent. were attributed to the fault or carelessness of the pilot as a primary cause and eight per cent. to the failure of the plane itself. Of sixteen cases in which loss of speed close to the ground was a contributing cause, fourteen culminated in a tail spin. More than fifty per cent. of the fatalities occurred in cross-country flying. Sixteen per cent. of the fatalities were due to the performance of "stunts." In cross-country flights the fatalities resulting from faulty judgment were thirty-four, faulty pilotage seventeen, careless pilotage ten and failure of plane six. Thirty deaths followed tail spins, fifteen nose dives and thirteen from objects hit when landing; five from flying in a fog or storm, five flying after dark, three from flying too low, and two from attempts to change seats. The total fatalities from all causes were seventy-four, very many of which could have been avoided.

#### ADMIRAL KNAPP IN MEDITERRANEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., commanding U.S. naval forces in European waters, has hoisted his flag on the U.S.S. Pittsburgh in Adriatic waters, in order to keep in close touch with the situation in the Mediterranean. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. naval forces operating in the eastern Mediterranean, has transferred his flag from the Pittsburgh to the U.S.S. Olympia, recently arrived at Gibraltar after a thorough overhauling. These movements are regarded in Navy circles as forecasting the closing of the London headquarters of the force commander for European waters.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Naval Academy Graduates' Association, held in March, it was decided not to hold a reunion and dinner this year. A new edition of the Graduates' Register is to be published in 1920. The secretary is very anxious to get into communication with all graduates who have resigned from the Service in order to obtain certain data in regard to possible war service. That this may be done with certainty he requests that he be furnished with the present address of those out of the Service in order to check up the address file. Capt. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., is secretary-treasurer of the association.

#### NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NOTICE.

The Navy Athletic Association announces that the Army-Navy baseball game of 1920 will be played at the U.S. Naval Academy, Worden Field, on Saturday, May 29, at 2:30 p.m. Those members of the Navy Athletic Association who desire tickets for this game should write to the secretary, Navy Athletic Association, and state the number of tickets desired and address to which tickets are to be sent. Comdr. D. L. Howard, U.S.N., is secretary-treasurer of the association.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

*Retirement of General Sibert.*

Major General William L. Sibert, U.S.A., an officer of distinguished service, was placed upon the retired list April 3, 1920, upon his own application, under the provision of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915. General Sibert with several other officers received the thanks of Congress in 1915 for distinguished service in constructing the Panama Canal, and he was advanced in rank from lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, to brigadier general of the line, and he had the privilege of retiring from active service upon his own application any time after the passage of the act of March 4, 1915. He received the Distinguished Service Medal during the World War "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in the organization and administration of the Chemical Warfare Service, contributory to the successful prosecution of the war."

General Sibert was born in Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 12, 1860. He was a student in the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa from 1878 to 1880 and then entered the U.S.M.A., being graduated with the class of 1884 and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He received his commission as second lieutenant on June 15, 1884, but continued his studies by entering the Engineering School of Application, from which he was graduated in 1887. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1888, captain in 1896, major in 1904 and lieutenant colonel in 1909. From 1887 to 1892 he was in charge of lock and dam work on the Kentucky, Green and Barren rivers, and during the ensuing two years was engaged in the work of excavating a ship canal in the connecting waters of the Great Lakes. Following this he spent four years in river improvement work in Arkansas, and from 1898 to 1899 he was an instructor in the Engineering School of Application. In the latter year he was detailed for duty in the Philippines as chief engineer of the 8th Army Corps. He also served as chief engineer and general manager of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad. On his return to the United States he was placed in charge of a river and harbor improvement district, embracing the Louisville and Portland Canal and the Green, Barren and Wabash rivers, with headquarters at Louisville. He also among other duties had charge of a river and harbor improvement district near Pittsburgh.

In March, 1907, he was ordered to the Panama Canal Zone as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and was placed in charge of the lock and dam construction. General Sibert was appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission in the reorganization of April 1, 1908, and was placed in charge of the old department of lock and dam construction, with headquarters at Culebra. He remained at the head of that organization until the creation of the Atlantic Division on July 1, 1908, when he was made its division engineer, in charge of the construction of Gatun locks, dam and spillway, of the west breakwater at Toro Point, and of work in the harbor and channel section of the Atlantic entrance. All of the above mentioned projects were practically completed under his jurisdiction and the work was so far finished on Feb. 1, 1914, as to permit of the division being abolished as of that date.

In June, 1914, by a joint resolution of Congress he was granted leave and was sent to China on internal waterway improvement for the Chinese government and the Red Cross. On Nov. 2, 1914, he was ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, as chief engineer of the Ohio river district. He was commissioned brigadier general March 1, 1914, and major general May 15, 1917. In March, 1915, he was ordered to Fort Miley, Calif., and assumed the command of the Pacific Coast Artillery District. On June 5, 1917, General Sibert was placed in command of the 1st Division, U.S.A., and it was under his command that the division was organized and trained for overseas service. General Sibert took the division to France and remained in command until Dec. 12, 1917, when he was relieved and ordered to return to the United States to assume command of the Chemical Warfare Service in the United States.

He was ordered relieved as chief of the Chemical Warfare Service March 1, 1920, in view of the fact that the Chemical Warfare Service comprised only some 150 officers and men at the time of his relief, was not a major general's command. General Sibert was accordingly placed in command of the 5th Division at Camp Gordon, Ga., comprising about 206 officers and 2,186 men, while his old command, the Chemical Warfare Service, was placed under command of a lieutenant colonel. General Sibert owns a farm in the midst of Kentucky oil fields, and according to close friends will now devote his time to developing it.

*Retirement of General Waller.*

Major Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., who was retired from active service, to date from March 27, 1920, on account of disability incident thereto, has had an especially distinguished record, and is known as one of the most gallant officers in the Service. He has taken part in fighting in various parts of the world and was advanced two numbers in rank on the list of majors in 1898, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain. He was also brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallant conduct in battle at Tientsin, China, in 1900, during the Boxer Rebellion. He was awarded the special meritorious medal, battle of Santiago July 3, 1898; also medals for Haitian, West Indian, Spanish War, Philippines, China Relief and Mexican service. Born in Virginia Sept. 26, 1856, he was not due to retire for age until Sept. 26, 1920. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Virginia, in June, 1880, and his first sea service was aboard the U.S.S. Lancaster. In this ship he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the British navy in 1882, the Lancaster being at that time the flagship of the European station and was under command of Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At the conclusion of the bombardment, General Waller was among the American marines and bluejackets selected from the U.S.S. Lancaster, Nipsic and Quinnebaug, who were landed as an armed guard, under command of the then Lieut. Comdr. Caspar F. Goodrich (now rear admiral, retired), to protect the American Consulate, and help keep order from the native mobs and rebels who were running riot. While on this shore duty he gained distinction by entering a burning warehouse from which were removed some twenty thousand rounds of ammunition and probably saved hundreds of lives. He also saved more than a score of Greek women in a hospital which had been set on fire by natives. He served on various vessels and stations. During the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago in 1898 he was attached to the U.S.S. Indiana and the rapid fire batteries of that ship fired 1,744 shots in about sixty-five minutes at the

retreating Spanish ships. Of this number 1,534 shots were fired by the guns in charge of the then Captain Waller—a little more than one-third of the number being fired by the Marines. General Waller during the Boxer Rebellion in China, in 1900, was ordered there from the Philippines for duty with the Allied forces, to relieve the besieged Americans and Europeans in Tientsin and Peking, and he took part in the severe fighting incident thereto.

In the capture of Tientsin he served with the force composed of Americans, British and Japanese, which was under the command of General Dordard, of the British army; the Russians did not affiliate well with the Americans, and served during the battle with the French in a separate command. At one period of the battle General Waller detailed a number of marine sharpshooters to serve with crack shots of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers of the British army, and they succeeded in killing and driving off many of the Chinese snipers, who were causing numerous casualties. Among those who gave special praise to General Waller for his gallantry and success, were Vice Admiral Seymour, of the British navy; General Dordard and Lieutenant Colonel Bowers, of the British army; Rear Admirals L. A. Kempf and L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., and Col. R. L. Meade, U.S.M.C., commanding the marine force, who recommended the then Captain Waller for the brevet of lieutenant colonel. General Waller, it is interesting to note, operated at one time before Tientsin, with a British force under the late Admiral Craddock, of the British navy, who lost his life in the battle with Admiral von Spee's squadron during the World War. At the time of the Chinese operations Craddock held the rank of commander.

General Waller later participated in Philippine operations, being on duty in Samar in 1901-2. He was in command of a party of marines that were ordered to Panama in 1904 for keeping order during the establishment of the Republic of Panama. He later returned to the Philippines and was in command of the 1st Brigade. He was ordered to Haiti in 1915 to keep order during the disturbances there by the revolutionists. During the World War he was in command of the 1st Advance Base Force at Philadelphia, which was his last post of duty. He was appointed a permanent brigadier general in August, 1916, and a temporary major general in July, 1918.

*Retirement of General Harding.*

Col. Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who was retired on March 31, 1920, upon his own application and with the rank of brigadier general, took a prominent part in the building of the Panama Canal, and was division engineer of the Gatun Locks Division. He was born in Mississippi Dec. 31, 1866, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1889, standing No. 4 and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He is a graduate of the Engineer School of Application, 1892, and his various duties included work in connection with river and harbor improvements in the Chicago District, Mississippi river, Lake Michigan and submarine and mine defenses at Narragansett Bay. He was an instructor at West Point in the Department of Civil Engineering, was supervisor of construction of the new Municipal Building, Washington, and was instructor at the Engineer School at Washington Barracks; was assigned to duty at Gatun in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal in August, 1907, and as a reward for his services, Congress on March 4, 1915, passed a law permitting him and certain other officers who had been on duty on the Isthmus of Panama for more than three years to be advanced one grade in rank upon their retirement, and to retire any time after the passage of the act on their own application at seventy-five per centum of the pay of their advanced rank. General Harding reached the grade of colonel in 1917, and his last assignment to duty was as Governor of the Panama Canal with headquarters at Balboa Heights.

*Appointments of General Officers.*

Major Gen. (temporary) Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., brigadier general on the permanent list, who was nominated on April 7, 1920, by President Wilson to be a permanent major general, is the holder of a Distinguished Service Medal for services in battles in France. The citation says it was awarded "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded in turn a brigade of the 1st Division in the operations near Montdidier, the 1st Division during the Soissons and St. Mihiel offensives and in the early battles of the Argonne-Meuse advance, and the 5th Army Corps in the later battles of this advance. In all of these important duties his calm courage, his clear judgment and his soldierly character had a marked influence in the attainment of the successes of his commands." General Summerall among other duties also served in campaigns in the Philippines during the War with Spain and was recommended for a brevet for gallantry in action January, 1900, from Calamba to Binan, and was commended for his work in action Jan. 13 at Lipa. During the operations before Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900, General Summerall, then a first lieutenant, was in command of a platoon of Battery-F, 5th Artillery, and was recommended by Major General Chaffee, commanding the American forces, for the brevet of captain for his "gallantry in action and for his efficient services in storming the gate of the Imperial City, Pekin." Colonel Daggett, commanding the 14th U.S. Infantry, also praised Lieutenant Summerall in an official report which stated that "he did splendid work with a section of Battery F during the battle on Aug. 15, 1900." General Summerall was born at Lake City, Fla., March 4, 1867. He received his early education at Porter Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1885. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1892 and assigned to the 1st Infantry. He transferred to the 5th Artillery March 6, 1893, and was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, and was at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., until the Spanish War broke out, when he was made aide-de-camp to Major General Graham, commander of the 2d Army Corps. In December, 1898, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Pennington, and in addition to his other duties was engineer officer of the Department of the Gulf. He accompanied the 5th Artillery to the Philippine Islands and participated in several engagements against the insurgents. From 1900 to 1901 he served in China during the Boxer uprising. While later serving in Alaska he located and constructed Fort William H. Seward. On his return to the United States in 1903 he served at various Army posts until 1905. From 1905 to 1911 he was on duty at the Military Academy as senior instructor in artillery tactics. General Summerall, from 1914 to 1917, was assistant to the Chief of the Militia Bureau and was in charge of Field Artillery of the National Guard. In May, 1917, he was promoted to colonel. From April to July, 1917, he was a member of the Military Mission to England and France. On his return to the United States in August

he was made a brigadier general in the National Army and assigned to command the 67th Field Artillery Brigade. He was ordered to France in the fall of 1917 and was placed in command of the Artillery brigade of the 1st Division. He commanded this brigade until July 15, 1918, when he was placed in command of the division, having been made a temporary major general June 26, 1918. On Oct. 11, 1918, he was given command of the 5th Army Corps, which command he held until the corps was broken up after the armistice. General Summerall was later appointed a member of the commission which the Council of Five created to investigate the trouble in Fiume and other Adriatic ports between Italian soldiers and French and other Allied troops of the forces of occupation, and his last assignment to duty was in command of the 1st Division at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Major Gen. (T) Henry Jervey, U.S.A. (colonel, Corps of Engineers), who was nominated by President Wilson April 7 to be a permanent brigadier general, is the holder of a Distinguished Service Medal, awarded "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as Director of Operations, General Staff, and as assistant to the Chief of Staff in preparing and executing the plans involving the mobilization of personnel during the World War." He was born in Virginia June 5, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he stood No. 1 in his class. General Jervey has performed engineering duty in various parts of the country, including river and harbor improvement in Illinois, Louisiana, Florida, coast defenses of Tampa Bay, Fla., and was in charge of rivers and harbors and defenses in the Mobile District. He has also served in the Philippines, and as an instructor and professor at the U.S.M.A. and as an instructor of troops at Willets Point, N.Y. His last assignment to duty was as assistant chief of staff, and Director of Operations at the War Department. General Jervey reached the grade of colonel May 15, 1917, was appointed a brigadier general in the National Army Aug. 5, 1917, and a temporary major general, U.S.A., Oct. 1, 1918.

*Other Service Retirements.*

Major J. Craig King, Dental Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service April 1, 1920, for disability incident thereto. He was born in Pennsylvania April 19, 1887, and entered the Regular Army as dental surgeon June 16, 1916. He holds the degree of D.D.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1909.

Senior Capt. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.C.G., graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1889, has been placed on the retired list as of June 29, 1920, upon his own application after thirty-five years' service. He is now on duty as port captain at Norfolk, Va.

Senior Capt. John C. Cantwell, U.S.C.G., who was appointed on June 7, 1880, has been placed on the retired list as of May 10, 1920, upon his own application after more than thirty-nine years' service.

Prov. Capt. Arthur J. Hoffman, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. He was last on duty at Camp Devens, Mass.

Prov. Capt. John T. Fisher, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 6, 1920, for physical disability incident thereto. He was born in Missouri April 9, 1891, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry in March, 1917. He served with the A.E.F. under General Pershing.

Prov. 1st Lieut. Edward R. White, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 3, 1920, on account of gunshot wounds received in action. He was born in New Jersey, April 2, 1892, and after serving as a second lieutenant in the Inf. O.R.C. from August to November, 1917, he accepted a lieutenancy in the Regular Army and went to France with the A.E.F.

Prov. 1st Lieut. Francis V. Terry, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 5, 1920, for physical disability incident thereto. He was born in Massachusetts, May 30, 1894, and enlisted as a private in Co. G, 301st Ammunition Train, National Army, Oct. 5, 1917. He accepted a commission as first lieutenant Nov. 11, 1917.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Thayer announce the marriage of their daughter, Lovina, to Comdr. H. S. Babbitt, U.S.N. After a tour of the southwestern United States and national parks, including the Grand Canyon and Yosemite, Comdr. and Mrs. Babbitt will return to Boston, where the Commander is on duty on the U.S.S. Chester.

Capt. William Graham Reynolds, Inf., U.S.A. (emergency), and Miss Alice M. Long, a daughter of Mrs. Samuel Long, of 137 Riverside Drive, were married in New York city April 7, 1920, in the Church of the Transfiguration. Captain Reynolds served in command of Co. H, 23d Inf., 2d Division, U.S.A., in France, and was severely wounded. He fought in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and St. Mihiel, and received one of the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the D.S.M. and the Croix de Guerre with Star and Palm. He has been undergoing physical reconstruction at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.

Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Eva Norine Crosby, daughter of Senator A. B. Crosby, of Canada, were married in New York city on April 5, 1920.

Mrs. A. F. Harned announces the marriage of her daughter, Marguerite Goerig, to Capt. L. Vance Jeffers, U.S.A., on Feb. 25, 1920, at Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Charles M. Mast announces the marriage of her daughter, Maurine Clara, to Lieut. Miles Whitney Kresge, Coast Art., U.S.A., on March 26, 1920, at Minneapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Kresge are at home at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Coad, of Porto Bello, St. Mary's county, Md., announce the engagement of the latter's daughter, Clara Hunter Hyatt, to Mr. Anderson Dana Hodgdon, formerly lieutenant commander, U.S.N.R.F., World War, and son of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander L. Hodgdon, of Dana-on-the-Patuxent, St. Mary's county. Miss Hyatt is the daughter of the late Alpheus Hyatt, of Porto Bello and Cambridge, Mass., and a granddaughter of the late Prof. Alpheus Hyatt, of Harvard University. Mr. Hodgdon is a member of the St. Mary's county and Baltimore bar and the Maryland, University and other leading clubs of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Jonas, of 1704 Oregon avenue, Washington, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Marie Jonas, to 1st Lieut. Keryn ap Rice, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The marriage will probably take place in the latter part of June.

Mrs. Lula Worthington, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and San Antonio, Texas, announces the engagement of her



daughter, Miss Emma Wupperman, to Major Raycroft Walsh, Air Ser., U.S.A., on Easter Sunday, April 4, 1920. The wedding will take place in the early fall.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Johnston announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Louise Johnston, to Lieut. (j.g.) Harold R. Stiles, U.S.N. Miss Johnston made her debut this season and is one of the popular members of Norfolk's younger society set. Lieutenant Stiles is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Stiles, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1911, a member of the Aviation Corps and is now stationed at the Norfolk Naval Base.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hodges, of Portsmouth, have sent out cards to the marriage of their daughter, Hortense Valette, to Lieut. Augustus James Sellman, U.S.N., Saturday evening, April 24, in Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va. A large reception will follow at their home, Court street.

Mrs. Arthur Hovey Storrs, of Scranton, Pa., announces the engagement of her daughter, Janet, to Mr. Gregory Barrett Littell. Mr. Littell is a son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. W. Littell, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Robert Ritter announces the marriage of her daughter, Marie Augusta Bryan, to Capt. Robert Fuller Blodgett, U.S. Field Art., April 5, 1920, at Louisville, Ky.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, 1915 S street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on March 25, of cerebral hemorrhage. General Pratt was born at Georgetown, D.C., May 20, 1845. For a short time during the Civil War he served as a second lieutenant with the 4th New York Artillery, giving up his commission to enter the U.S.M.A., from which he graduated in 1867, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was instructor and assistant professor in the department of drawing at the Military Academy from August, 1872, to August, 1876, and was assistant professor of philosophy there from August, 1888, to August, 1893. With the exception of these years, and a period of duty with the first General Staff appointed, his entire service was with the Coast Artillery, by whom he will be held in loving remembrance. He gave to this branch of the Service several useful inventions, one of which, a range board, is still in use. He was at different times a member of the Board of Engineers, and of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The body, after funeral services at his home, was taken to Bridgewater, Mass., for interment. General Pratt was retired at his own request June 22, 1906, after more than forty years' service with the rank of brigadier general.

Comdr. William Martin, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, died at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., April 1, 1920, from pneumonia. He was born in Louisiana March 18, 1847, and was appointed in the Navy April 14, 1882, by special act of Congress for honorable and meritorious service in the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola, Fla., in 1874, and at New Orleans in 1878. He had previously served as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 10, 1874, to June 30, 1879. He was retired Dec. 25, 1893, for incapacity resulting from an incident of service.

Comdr. James Paulding Murdock, U.S.N., who was in command of the transport Powhatan during the World War, died April 3, 1920, at the naval hospital in Portsmouth, Va. He had just returned from the Pacific coast, where he commanded the U.S.S. Delphy, and was on his way to the War College at Newport. He was born at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1880, the son of Dr. George Wilson Murdock and Mary Pearson Paulding, great-grandson of James T. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy under Van Buren. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 10, 1898. Commander Murdock in 1909 married Miss Rebecca Nash, of Portsmouth, Va., great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall. His wife and two little girls survive him. The death of Commander Murdock was due to pneumonia. The funeral and burial services took place at Portsmouth April 5 with military honors.

Major Frederick C. A. Kellam, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Takoma Park, D.C., April 5, 1920. He was born in Virginia, Aug. 23, 1881, and entered the Medical Reserve Corps as a first lieutenant April 21, 1911. His first appointment in the Regular Army was as a first lieutenant, Med. Corps, May 15, 1912. During the World War he held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Kellam was a graduate of the Army Medical School and held the degree of A.B., Washington and Lee, and M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Atlanta.

The death of Lieut. Col. Frank Dean, 13th Coast Art., U.S.A., at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 6, 1920, removes one of Colonel Grant's most valuable assistants in re-establishing the old 13th and an officer who was most highly esteemed for his energy, character and genial personality. He originally joined the 13th as a private in Company A in January, 1895, and after serving in various grades he became captain of the company in 1906 and it became the largest and among the best in the regiment. He was subsequently promoted major and when the old 13th was re-established he became its lieutenant colonel. Funeral services were held in the armory on April 7, where the body lay in state and the remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery with military honors. Colonel Dean was a bachelor and was in the lighterage brokers' business and had an office in South street, Manhattan.

Capt. John D. Thompson, Med. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency), died at Phoenix, Ariz., April 3, 1920. He was last on duty at Marfa, Texas.

John Donlan Robinson, father of Mrs. Anderson, wife of Lieut. Charles H. Anderson, U.S.N., died suddenly at Chicago, Ill., on March 28, 1920.

Dr. John H. Williard, father of Major Harry O. Williard, 2d U.S. Cav., and grandfather of Cadet Henry O. Williard, Third Class, U.S.M.A., died at Lancaster, Ohio, March 21, 1920, at the home of his sister in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. John A. Lee, president of the Medical Society of Kings County, and a prominent figure in the medical profession in Brooklyn, died on April 4, 1920, at his home, 23 Revere place, Brooklyn, N.Y., of carcinoma of the lungs resulting from X-ray burns that he received in 1898. Dr. Lee during the World War was a lieutenant commander in the Medical Corps, U.S.N.R.F., and served on the hospital ship Comfort. He was born in

New Britain, Conn., Dec. 27, 1872, and was a graduate of Yale.

John Marshall Knapp, jr., five years old, son of Lieut. Comdr. John M. Knapp, U.S.N., was killed in New York city April 7, 1920, when he walked into an open elevator shaft in the Hotel Bonta.

Mrs. Emily Taggart Bacon, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Sankey Bacon, U.S.N., died at the family residence in San Diego, Calif., March 25, 1920, after a brief illness from bronchial pneumonia. She was born in Washington, D.C., thirty-three years ago and is survived, besides her husband, by her mother, Mrs. Anna M. Taggart, a sister, Miss Isabel Taggart, both of Washington, D.C., and a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, aged five years. Lieutenant Commander Bacon is in command of the naval hospital at Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hitchcock, widow of Comdr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, U.S.N., died in New York city April 6, 1920. She was a woman of high attainments and was well known as a traveler, writer and lecturer. For many years Mrs. Hitchcock was president of the entertainment club, which frequently held elaborate receptions at the Waldorf. In 1899 she spent nine months exploring in the Klondike. A book, "Two Women in the Klondike," was written by her subsequently, and the Kitchener Gold Mining Company was formed in 1903, holding Klondike properties acquired by her. In 1906 Mrs. Hitchcock proposed to lead treasure seekers to the Island of Cocos in the southern Pacific, where many millions of dollars were supposed to have been buried during the war between Peru and Chili. The arrangements for the expedition, however, were never perfected.

James Polk Abernathy, father of Comdr. R. A. Abernathy, U.S.N., whose death occurred on March 27, at his home in Pulaski, Tenn., was a descendant of several old southern families, and was, himself, for many years prominent in Tennessee affairs. He was a lawyer by profession, and for twenty-three years was clerk and master of the Court of Chancery of Giles county. This office was established with his father, Charles C. Abernathy, as first incumbent. He was a Mason and a very active member of the I.O.O.F., having served as Grand Master of Tennessee. He married, first, Lucy Jones, daughter of Thomas M. Jones, Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, member of the first Confederate Congress, and of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention; and later, Mamie Butler, daughter of Judge S. W. Butler, of Tennessee, by whom he is survived. Besides his widow and son, Commander Abernathy, he leaves three daughters.

Jacob R. Reese, father of Q.M. Sergt. George H. Reese, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died April 3, 1920, at his residence, 478 West 145th street, New York city, N.Y. He was born Feb. 5, 1851, and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1870. Shortly after his graduation he pioneered the first trans-continental railroads and later engaged in farming. Subsequently he became the senior partner of the firm of Reese, Williamson and Co., Philadelphia, dry goods importers, and upon dissolution of this firm in the late seventies, he continued under his own name until 1902, when he retired in his seventy-first year. In 1869 he married Clara Jaffray, daughter of Richmond Jaffray and Abbie Hamilton, and niece of the late Edward S. Jaffray, the dry goods merchant of New York. His wife died in 1899. Four sons and two daughters survive him, George Herbert, Arthur Messier, Richmond Jaffray, Gerald Livingston, Lilian Hamilton and Clare Hildegarde.

Mrs. Esther C. Smith, wife of Col. Thomas J. Smith, U.S.A., died at San Francisco, Calif., April 1, 1920.

*Deaths of officers of the U.S. Army in the United States and at places not covered by printed casualty reports announced by the War Department for the week ended April 5, 1920:*

Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, retired, at Washington, D.C., March 25, 1920.

Major Frederick C. A. Kellam, Med. Corps, at Takoma Park, D.C., April 5, 1920.

Capt. John D. Thompson, Med. Corps, at Phoenix, Ariz., April 3, 1920.

*The Navy Department announces the following deaths:*

March 27—Stephen Clark, jr., lieutenant (j.g.), U.S. N.R.F., at the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., as the result of tuberculosis chronic pneumonia. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Anna Clark, 148 North 20th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Egnatz Glazier, seaman, second class, U.S.N., at the naval station, Mare Island, Calif., as result of a fractured skull.

March 30—Ralph Elmer Bost, apprentice seaman, U.S. N., attached to the U.S.S. New Mexico; drowned at Hunter's Point.

Simeon F. Gugnion, apprentice seaman, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. New Mexico; drowning.

April 1—William Martin, commander, Med. Corps, U.S.N., at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., as the result of pneumonia. Commander Martin was on inactive duty on the retired list of the Navy. Next of kin, sister, Mrs. Mary Thornton, 1501 Colorado street, Austin, Texas.

April 3—James P. Murdock, commander, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va.

Clifford Leroy Philips, electrician, third class (R), U.S.N., drowned at the naval radio station, Tatoosh Island, Wash.

King Jones, mess attendant, third class, U.S.N., drowned at Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C.Z.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A daughter, LaVerna Emily Stone, was born to Major George P. Stone, Coast Art., and Mrs. Stone at Camp Eustis, Va., on March 23, 1920.

A daughter, Pauline Willis Abraham, was born to the wife of Col. C. R. Abraham, Insp. Gen. Dept., U.S.A., at Rockford, Ill., March 30, 1920.

A daughter, Elise Bertheau Stillman, was born to Lieut. E. H. Stillman, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Stillman at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., on March 4, 1920.

Mrs. Essler, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Jay K. Essler, U.S. N., of Annapolis, Md., is in New York city, where she is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lindau. Mrs. Essler's mother, Mrs. Sam Byerley, is ill at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, having been there since Dec. 24.

The Central New England Sanatorium, of Rutland, Mass., has established a vocational school for the rehabilitation of tuberculous ex-Service men. Courses in agricultural, industrial, commercial and academic education are being offered. Capt. Wallace E. Hackett (formerly of the U.S. Army) is in charge of the work. The entire teaching force is composed of ex-Service men.

Mrs. W. C. Whitaker, with her son, will be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Marsden, 1 Livingston avenue, Yonkers, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. William J. Connolly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Connolly are now located at 108 16th avenue, Columbus, Ohio, where Colonel Connolly is on recruiting duty.

Mrs. E. C. Long and son, Edwin Shepard, of Pacific Grove, were guests for the past week of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Monte J. Hickok at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

Lieut. Col. Amos A. Fries, U.S.A., Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, will address the American Chemical Society on the subject of chemical warfare at St. Louis, Mo., April 13.

A daughter, Jeannette Van Volkenburgh, was born to Capt. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Van Volkenburgh at Cambridge, Mass., on March 27, 1920.

Col. F. C. Marshall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall are on leave for one month, visiting Colonel Marshall's mother in Darlington, Wis. They expect to join the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca about April 20.

Rear Admiral G. P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., and Mrs. Colvocoresses, who have been in Florida for several months, are now at the Hotel Gordon, Sixteenth and I streets, Washington, where they will remain for some weeks.

Col. W. A. McCain, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. McCain entertained at dinner in honor of Col. Aubrey Lippincott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lippincott. The other guests were Gen. and Mrs. William Carter, Col. Emory Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith, and Comdr. J. S. McCain, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCain.

Mrs. John Dean Hall, widow of Colonel Hall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to her apartment at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., after spending some weeks in New York with her son, Capt. Dean Hall, U.S.A., and his family. Mrs. Dean Hall and children are now the guests of Mrs. Hall at the Cairo, April 3, 1920.

Members of the class of 1910 and the class of 1911, U.S. Military Academy, are enjoying reunion luncheons at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., Fridays, at one p.m. Since the first of the year attendance has been very gratifying, and members of the classes on visiting Washington are expected to take luncheon with their classmates without formal invitation.

The Rev. H. Percy Silver, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue, New York city, who was formerly a chaplain in the U.S. Army, and served among other duties as chaplain at the U.S.M.A., has arranged a special service at his church for Sunday morning, April 11. The choir of the U.S. Military Academy will sing at the eleven o'clock service, and Chaplain Silver will preach. A cordial welcome is extended to all in the Service.

Col. Timothy J. Moynahan, a well known ex-officer of the N.G.N.Y., who was in the U.S. Army during the World War, now living in Brooklyn, N.Y., has been appointed to the \$4,000 a year collectorship of city revenue by Comptroller Craig. He takes office May 1. Colonel Moynahan was a major in the 69th Regiment on the Mexican border and was sent to France in 1917. He was wounded in battle, promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy on the field, and won the Croix de Guerre four times, twice with the star and twice with the palm. He also has received the D.S.M. and has been made a member of the French Legion of Honor.

Mrs. William Young Boyd, wife of former Lieut. Comdr. W. Y. Boyd, recently gave a bridge luncheon for fourteen friends, in the dining room of the Hotel Washington, Colon Beach, Canal Zone. Favors were of her own design and make and were artistic and clever. Enjoying the afternoon were Mrs. Hugh Wilford and Mrs. Powelson, who are staying at the Washington; Mrs. Roland Wilson, Mrs. M. O'Hearn of Cristobal, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. J. S. McCarthy, Miss Amy MacIntyre and Mrs. George Guerin, of Colon Beach, Mrs. E. J. Marquart, Mrs. W. S. Haas, Mrs. M. D. Gilmore, Miss Graham and Mrs. A. F. Folz, of the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, and Mrs. H. E. Cloke, of Fort DeLesseps.

Lady Melvin-Jones, who has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. George Chase Lewis for six weeks, and the raison d'être for many delightful social gatherings at Fort Crook, left last week for Hot Springs, Ark., accompanied by her niece, Mrs. Lewis. En route they spent a day in St. Louis, where they were delightfully entertained by relatives of Captain Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Steedman gave a luncheon for them at their home in Westmoreland place, and Dr. and Mrs. Bransford Lewis entertained twelve members of the Lewis family at dinner that evening. The guests included Judge and Mrs. Fred English, Col. Edward S. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Ed Lewis and Mrs. Robert Atkinson.

The social spring season at Fort Leavenworth was inaugurated Easter Sunday afternoon with the handsome tea given by Major and Mrs. Ola W. Bell at their quarters on Scott avenue, honoring the staff of the General Service Schools and their wives. This beautiful social affair was attended by about two hundred officers and ladies of the garrison. An exquisite arrangement of Easter lilies and pink snapdragons was used throughout the rooms. The tea table was laid with an imported lace cloth and the center was marked with a silver basket filled with lilies and pink snapdragons and surrounded with a wreath of purple and yellow pansies. Broad yellow satin streamers radiated from the electroler, ending in bows of yellow and white tulle, and the silver candlesticks held yellow tapers with yellow and white tulle shades festooned with tiny rosebuds. Assisting in entertaining were Mesdames Hugh A. Drum, Lucien Holbrook, W. K. Naylor, A. R. Chaffee, jr., LeRoy Eltinge, W. R. Smedberg, O. B. Meyer, Brooke Payne, Troup Miller and William Mitchell and Miss Reaume.

The Emperor of Japan has recently conferred on Major W. L. Redles, U.S.M.C., the Order of the Rising Sun. This decoration was conferred for his valuable services as assistant naval attaché during the whole period of the World War. Major Redles is among the best students of the Japanese language in the Services, and speaks and writes Japanese fluently. In his examinations in the Japanese language he made almost perfect marks. He also understands the Japanese people, and by his friendship with them he was enabled to render valuable service. "Major Redles," writes a friend, "has been instrumental in furthering friendly relations between Japan and the United States on many occasions. The sincerity and value of these efforts and his excellent work while assistant naval attaché have been rewarded by the giving of this very high decoration. It is the first time in the history of the Japanese government that a decoration has been bestowed upon an assistant naval attaché, and shows the appreciation and high regard which the Japanese government held of Major Redles and his work while holding that position."



Mrs. William P. Duvall and her daughter, Miss Casanova Lamar-Miller, have left Coronado for the Cecil Hotel, San Francisco.

A daughter, Eleanor Carol Fisher, was born to Capt. H. G. Fisher, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Fisher at Detroit, Mich., March 28, 1920.

A son, Richard Galt Zimmermann, was born to Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Zimmermann, U.S.N., and Mrs. Zimmermann at Washington, D.C., on March 24, 1920.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of Capt. John C. Fremont, U.S.N., who has been at her country place in Pemberton, N.J., for two weeks, has returned to her home on H street, Washington.

Capt. C. C. McMillan, U.S. Coast Guard, and Mrs. McMillan announce the birth of a daughter, California C. McMillan, at the Red Cross Hospital, San Mateo, Calif., March 15, 1920.

The birth of a daughter, Mary Roberts Walling, to Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Gordon Walling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Walling on Feb. 24, 1920, at New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass., is announced.

Miss Mary E. Sibert, daughter of Major Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., has been selected as chairman of the missionary department of the Young Women's Christian Association at Mt. Holyoke College.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Young entertained at dinner at the Soldiers' Home on April 7 in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Read, who have been spending the Easter holidays with them.

Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett entertained at dinner at their home in Washington on April 6 in honor of Mrs. Irving Hall Chase, of Watertown, Conn., who is visiting them for a few days.

Miss Seales and Miss Harriet Seales, daughters of Rear Admiral Archibald A. H. Seales, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, gave a large dance on April 7 in honor of their house guests, Miss Helen Ruffner and Miss Florence Schmick, of Washington.

Mrs. Hall, widow of Col. John D. Hall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been visiting her son, Capt. Dean Hall, U.S.A., in New York, has returned to her apartment at the Cairo, Washington. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dean Hall, and grandchildren have gone with her to Washington.

Col. William A. McCain, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCain entertained at dinner in Washington on April 4 in honor of Col. Aubrey Lippincott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lippincott. The other guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter, Col. Emory T. Smith, U.S.A., and Comdr. John S. McCain, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCain.

Col. Sherman Miles, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Harvard Club, New York city, April 2. The dinner was given by the committee on naval and military service of the Harvard Club, and the Harvard Post of the American Legion. Colonel Miles is a son of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired.

Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., on the invitation of the Nassau Club April 7, visited Princeton and addressed the club members at their weekly lunch gathering. His subject was "The Principles and the System of Instruction which Have Prevailed in West Point Development." The club membership is largely composed of members of the university faculty. There was a very full attendance.

The War Department has announced the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Walter C. Montgomery, Medical Corps, formerly surgeon, 27th Division, U.S.A., and at present chief surgeon, N.G.N.Y., and to Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, formerly assistant chief of staff, 27th Division, and holding the same office in the New York Division. Both of these officers served on the battle line in France and Belgium.

Mrs. B. F. Tilley, jr., wife of Lieutenant Commander Tilley, U.S.N., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Baldwin Buchanan, at their cottage in Ventnor, Atlantic City, N.J. The first of May Mrs. Tilley will go to Jamestown, R.I., where she has taken a cottage for the summer. She will be joined there by Lieutenant Commander Tilley, who is in command of the U.S.S. Isherwood, now in Southern waters.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lee R. Dunbar, Med. Corps; Major R. W. Riefkohl, Coast Art. Corps; Lieut. Alfred N. Bergman, Inf., and Lieut. D. Haggard, Corps of Interpreters, U.S.A., were the guests of Col. I. L. Hunt, Inf., U.S.A., at the production of the charming Polish opera *Halka* at Warsaw, Poland, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22. After the opera the party were the dinner guests of Major Riefkohl at the Hotel Pologne, Warsaw. Colonel Hunt spent several days in Warsaw on a special mission from Coblenz, Germany.

Major John McA. Webster, U.S.A., and Mrs. Webster, who have been at the Eastbourne Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., since Oct. 7 last, left there on April 3 for the Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Ill., where they will remain until early in May, going then to their summer home on Mackinac Island, Mich. Their grandson, George Webster Pond, a cadet at Morgan Park Military Academy, near Chicago, spent his spring vacation with them, returned with them en route to his school, and will rejoin them at Mackinac Island in June for the summer season.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at the annual Easter ball given by the Women's Army and Navy League at Washington, D.C., for the benefit of enlisted men of the Services, on April 7. The General, with others, occupied the box of Mrs. Emerson H. Lisum, widow of Colonel Lisum, U.S.A. She stood at the head of the receiving line with Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. R. E. Coontz, wife of Admiral Coontz; Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, sr., chairman of the ball committee, receiving with her.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the A.F. in G., and Mrs. Allen, together with Col. J. C. Montgomery, U.S.A., chief of staff A.F. in G., were among the guests at a luncheon given in Coblenz on March 10 by Sir Harold Stuart, High Commissioner for Great Britain in the Rhineland, and Lady Stuart, in honor of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, chief of staff of the army of Great Britain, and Lady Wilson, who were in the city for the day. On their arrival in Coblenz they were met by a mounted detachment of U.S. troops, under command of Lieut. Col. J. M. Wainwright, U.S.A., and escorted to headquarters, A.F. in G., where they were received by General Allen. Later in the day a review of troops was held in honor of Marshal Wilson, the troops participating being the 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. A. M. Hall, U.S.A., and Battery F, 6th Field Artillery, under command of Lieut. Col. J. W. Downen. The 8th Infantry band played.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Pritchett, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to command the marine barracks at New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Silas Terry, U.S.N., has returned to Washington and is at her apartment at the Farragut.

Mr. Robert W. Teller is the guest of his grandfather, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., at his home, 209 West Lanvale street, Baltimore.

Dr. Charles Wheatley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wheatley, who were married at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, on April 5, will make their home in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hines entertained at a dance at Rauscher's in Washington on April 7 for their daughter, Miss Vera Hines.

A daughter was born to Major R. G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Alexander at Washington, D.C., on Easter Sunday, April 4, 1920.

Mrs. Howard Hartley and her little daughter are visiting Mrs. George Hartley in Syracuse, N.Y., for a month while Lieutenant Hartley's ship is in Cuban waters.

Mrs. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Johnson, at St. Anne's Church rectory in Annapolis.

Major William R. Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson, who have made a tour through the South, have returned to Washington and are at their home at 1712 H street.

Miss Caroline Johnson, daughter of Capt. Alfred W. Johnson, U.S.N., has been visiting at the quarters of Dr. and Mrs. Middleton Elliot at the naval hospital, Washington.

Mrs. George Bliss, of New York, is spending several weeks in Washington as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Watkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Watkins.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Southerland spent a few days lately at the Grafton in Washington and left there on April 6 for Atlantic City.

Mrs. William F. Halsey, jr., wife of Commander Halsey, U.S.N., has with her at Coronado Beach, Calif., her mother, Mrs. Frank Grandy, of Norfolk, Va., who will spend a month.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, was at home at the marine barracks, Washington, on April 5. Receiving with her were her two daughters, Miss Leila Gordon and Miss Anne Gordon.

#### GENERAL HARTS DEFENDS WORK IN PARIS.

*Tells Sub-Committee of Prison Reform.*

Brig. Gen. William W. Harts, U.S.A., chief of staff, American Forces in Germany, was heard on April 5 by a sub-committee on war expenditures of the House, comprising Representatives Johnson, Bland and Flood. He strongly resented charges that his administration as provost marshal of the Paris district during the World War was inefficient. General Harts denied that his administration had been "blood-thirsty" and he maintained that from the time of his appointment to the office of provost marshal by General Pershing on Aug. 4, 1918, his administration had been conducted in a most efficient manner. Wherever there was a case of injustice or inhuman treatment to prisoners in the Paris District, the General declared, corrective measures and remedial action followed. With the full committee present Mr. Bland asked a series of direct and indirect questions, which occupied the entire morning and afternoon session of April 5. Mr. Bland became so heated in his conduct of the hearing that Mr. Flood requested Chairman Johnson that General Harts be allowed at least an opportunity to answer the questions propounded to him by Mr. Bland and that "the General be permitted to answer the questions in his own way."

General Harts asserted that the investigation was more or less camouflaged and that he "was fully convinced some members of the committee were attempting to put something over on him." Chairman Johnson ruled that General Harts be allowed to answer all questions and that the usual courtesy to witnesses be accorded to the General. The General stated that last September he had requested that he be allowed to testify and signified his willingness to come before the committee and give full account of his administration. When Mr. Bland said that the previous testimony given by a number of enlisted men and officers showed that there was a lack of space in the prisons and shortage of cots and blankets before General Harts's appointment, the General replied that from the beginning of his connection with the office of provost marshal he instituted plans for the speedy remedying of all matters tending towards inefficiency. The General testified that the 30th Marines were removed from guard duty in Paris by his request and that experienced men were assigned instead.

"You're a man of influence in the Army," said Mr. Bland.

"I am not," said General Harts.

"It is stated you're the richest man in the Army," said Mr. Bland.

"I am not," replied the General.

"You are rich," next said Mr. Bland.

General Harts demurred at this particular mode of questioning and thereupon Mr. Bland asked: "You have some money?" General Harts answered: "I have some means of my own, naturally."

The "third degree" for any inhuman method or treatment of prisoners was not authorized in France, replied the General to Mr. Bland. Approximately 10,000 prisoners passed through the Paris District, and hardened criminals were separated from minor offenders, testified General Harts. Despite the repeated charges of Mr. Bland that there had been delay in the matter of administration, General Harts contended that he and his subordinates continually were engaged on the project of proper organization of the Paris District, inasmuch as he had been detailed to Paris expressly for that purpose. General Harts again reminded Mr. Bland that the latter was attempting to "cloud my testimony." Questioned if he had read General Harbord's testimony, General Harts answered in the affirmative and when Mr. Bland asked the General's opinion of General Harbord the witness replied that he had nothing but praise for General Harbord. Further in his testimony General Harts said that he had been sent to Paris by General Pershing with the understanding that he would be recalled to take command of troops in the field. The signing of the armistice prevented this, said the General.

"Hard Boiled" Cases Not in His District.  
Farm No. 2 at Chelles, where the notorious "Hard

Boiled" Smith case and others similar to this allegation occurred, was not under his jurisdiction, said General Harts, except that he was requested to investigate the prison. This investigation resulted in the abolishment of this camp, all within eight days, said General Harts. To Mr. Johnson's question the General replied that in such a large organization attending to 10,000 prisoners a certain amount of inefficiency was bound to creep in, something which is similarly true, he said, in civilian administrations of this kind. The General did not agree with Mr. Bland that there were 1,000 cases of inhuman treatment and pressed for an answer as to the number of such cases General Harts replied that he thought the number would not reach 100. "There was no record of officers abusing prisoners in the Paris Prison District," replied General Harts.

Again Mr. Bland referred to Farm No. 2 and General Harts promptly answered that this camp did not come under his jurisdiction, but that he ordered it abolished. General Harts stated that in cases where soldiers or officers overstayed their furloughs and leaves of absence the instructions were that these be sent back on the first trains to their commands, but in cases where men attempted to avoid arrest their cases were promptly investigated by the authorities. The General declared that there was no attempt to make wholesale arrests and that this was not the purpose nor the desire of his régime.

Mr. Johnson announced that it would be impossible to finish the hearing and adjourned the session until April 9.

#### CONTINUOUS SERVICE PAY INSTRUCTIONS.

*War Department's Forms Approved by Comptroller.*

Subsequent to the issuing by the Comptroller of his decisions of March 5 and 8 relating to the continuous service pay of enlisted men, the Secretary of War wrote to that official stating that it was essential that instructions be issued by the War Department "fixing the dates from which service should be calculated for purposes of continuous service, and also fixing an effective date for pay purposes." He submitted the following forms, "with the request that the department be advised as to whether or not the issuance of the same would meet with the approval of the accounting officers of the Treasury." The submitted instructions read:

"1. Effective Nov. 1, 1912, the enlistment period of a soldier for the purpose of continuous service pay will be determined by the length of time served, counting four years as an enlistment for all enlistments accomplished between Nov. 1, 1912, and Oct. 31, 1916, and three years as an enlistment for all enlistments on and after Nov. 1, 1916. In calculating enlistment periods time absent without leave (twenty-four hours or more) or absence from duty under G.O. 45, War D. 1914, will be excluded. The above provisions are applicable to all enlisted men who have enlisted or re-enlisted since Nov. 1, 1912.

"2. In adjusting enlistment periods to conform to the terms of this ruling, re-enlistments will be considered only when accomplished within three months from date of discharge except during the period Aug. 8, 1918, to Feb. 28, 1919, when voluntary enlistments were suspended; for men honorably discharged between these dates service will be considered as continuous provided that the soldier re-enlisted within three months from Feb. 28, 1919, date of approval of the act authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistments in the Army.

"3. Enlisted men called into Federal service with National Guard units will be credited with service from date of reporting at company rendezvous, such date to be considered constructively as date of enlistment in determining the four or three years required to complete an enlistment period.

"4. An enlisted man honorably discharged for the convenience of the Government since Nov. 1, 1912, is entitled to credit for the actual time served, the provisions contained in the act of May 11, 1908, to the effect that men discharged under such conditions after having served more than half of an enlistment are considered as having served an enlistment period, having been repealed by the act of Aug. 24, 1912. Service terminated by purchase of discharge since Nov. 1, 1912, will also be credited as for actual time served. The conditions set forth in this paragraph require a re-enlistment within three months to carry the benefits of continuous service pay.

"5. The proviso contained in the act of May 11, 1908, that a soldier honorably discharged at the termination of the first or any succeeding enlistment period who re-enlists after the expiration of three months shall be regarded as in second enlistment, has not been repealed by subsequent legislation.

"6. Enlistment periods will be adjusted on March, 1920, payrolls, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The enlistment period as determined by the method herein prescribed will be stated on March, 1920, payrolls, and will govern in the calculation of pay accruing on and after March 5, 1920. Payments made or to be made for pay accruing prior to March 5, 1920, will not be disturbed.

"7. The bonus of three months' pay authorized by the act of May 11, 1908, will be paid on March payrolls under conditions set forth in decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury of March 5 and 8, 1920. In determining the date of expiration of the three or four-year enlistment periods, commanding officers will take into account all unauthorized absences from duty of more than twenty-four hours' duration (107th Article of War, act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat., 667).

"8. Buglers and buglers first class authorized by the act of July 9, 1919, also as first class privates, are included as beneficiaries under the act of May 11, 1908. This gratuity does not extend to bandmen.

"9. A soldier enlisted under the Voluntary Enlistment act of Feb. 28, 1919, and discharged before the expiration of his enlistment for the purpose of re-enlisting is not entitled to travel pay.

"A reply at the earliest practicable date will be appreciated in order that the men now being discharged from one-year enlistments authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1919, may be properly paid on final statements."

The Comptroller's reply reads: "Your proposed instructions modified as follows are approved: Paragraph 3 must not be construed to disturb the decision in 24 Comp. Dec., 120, relating to the counting of prior service in cases of enlisted men of the National Guard drafted into Federal service under the provisions of Section 111 of the Act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat., 211. The last sentence of Paragraph 6 is amended to read as follows:

"Payments made prior to March 5, 1920, will not be disturbed if made in accordance with decisions in force at time of payment."

#### F.A.O.R.C. AND RECRUITING.

Major Gen. William J. Snow, U.S.A., Chief of Field Artillery, has sent to the members of the Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps a letter of congratulation for the results attained in recruiting through their co-operation. The Field Artillery in December last inaugurated a recruiting campaign of its own, which merged with the Army recruiting drive in January. General Snow gives the appended figures to indicate that the Field Artillery has at last come into its own in the recruiting line: December daily average, 16.1; percentage of all enlistments in Army, 4.5. January daily average, 21.8, as against 5.6. February average, 44.6, as against 14.6; March (to 19th) average, 95, as against 27.1. Admittedly the average for March is largely due to the fact that one-year



original enlistment was opened to the Field Artillery on Feb. 21.

#### TONNAGE UNDER ARMY CONTROL

A classification of tonnage under Army control on March 29 shows nineteen vessels in the permanent transport fleet, one of which is out of commission; fourteen in the U.S. Transport Reserve; and six in the Czechoslovak service. The total passenger capacity of the ships in the permanent transport fleet is 30,884, while that of the Czechoslovak service is 23,409. The passenger capacity of the ships in the transport reserve is 51,221, this giving a gross passenger carrying capacity for all this tonnage of 105,314. The general cargo capacity of all these ships in ton (with troops) is 113,391.

#### HOSPITAL SERGEANT EXAMINATIONS

We have had requests for the list of successful candidates and percentage attained for promotion of master hospital sergeant, hospital sergeant and sergeant first class, resulting from examination held during March, 1920. The Personnel Section, Medical Department, states that more than 600 men took the examinations for various grades of sergeant and that because of the necessity for close comparison of the examination papers, the list of successful candidates is not expected to be determined for several months.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS

Nominations received by the Senate April 5, 1920.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

###### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

First lieutenants to be captains: Edward P. Morton, from Sept. 19, 1919, subject to examination; George J. Nold, Sept. 21 (exam); John P. Dean, Sept. 21; Patrick H. Timothy, Jr., Sept. 20; Hugh J. Casey, Sept. 25; Robert E. Hamilton, Sept. 27.

###### FIELD ARTILLERY CORPS

First lieutenants to be captains: Joseph Kennedy, Sept. 12, 1919; George D. Shea, Sept. 17; John V. D. Hume, Sept. 23.

###### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Second Lieut. Lee E. Gray to be first lieutenant from Oct. 15, 1919.

Nominations received by the Senate April 7, 1920.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY

###### GENERAL OFFICERS

Major Gen. Charles F. Sumner, U.S.A. (emergency), to be major general from April 5, 1920.

Major Gen. Henry Jerry, U.S.A. (emergency), to be brigadier general.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate on April 5 confirmed all the Army nominations of March 22 and March 30, published on pages 909 and 941; our issues of March 27 and April 3.

## THE ARMY.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

S.O. 82-0, APRIL 7, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. E. T. Hines, U.S.A., will proceed on an inspection of the Mississippi and Warrior River sections of the inland waterways.

Major H. F. Porter, Q.M.C., to Savannah, Ill., for duty.

Major H. C. Fiske, C.E., to Fort McPherson; General Hospital No. 6, for treatment.

Capt. E. I. Gilbert, O.D., to Benecia Arsenal, Calif., for duty.

Capt. E. C. Haslam, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

Capt. O. Brunell, P.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. C. R. Sutherland, P.A., from assignment and duty at Camp Jackson, S.C., and will report to commanding general Southeastern Department for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. O. B. Bucher, O.A.C., to proceed on the transport to sail from New York city about May 5, 1920, to the Panama Canal for duty.

Capt. M. J. O'Brien, C.A.C., to Manila, Coast Defense of Manila and Subic Bay, for duty.

Capt. H. G. Chaw, Inf., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty as assistant unit officer, relieving Capt. J. O. Addington, Inf., who is assigned to 26th Inf. and to Camp Taylor for duty.

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. D. de S. Trenholm, Inf., is made permanent.

First Lieut. H. A. Ransom, Chem. War. Ser., is detailed for General Recruiting Service.

The following officers now on duty at the General Staff College, Washington, will proceed April 15, 1920, to the Service schools specified for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the problems encountered, policies and methods pursued, and the doctrines taught at these schools: Col. H. G. Bishop, P.A., to the Ordnance School, Aberdeen, Md., and Raritan Arsenal, N.J., and the Ordnance School of Technology, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Major H. Erickson, Inf., to the Chemical Warfare School, Lakeside, N.J., and Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Col. H. E. Yates, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Helmer, P.A., and C. T. Smart, Inf., are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only.

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors G. H. Blankenship, U.S.A., W. H. Kaston, Inf.; H. J. Hayes, M.C.; J. L. Wood, Inf.

The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capt. O. R. Sevier, M.C.; H. S. Dodd, Cav.; W. D. McLaughlin, C. R. Osias and W. W. Woolley, D.C.; S. B. Ranshaw, V.C.; E. L. Bruckner, R. E. Brown, C. B. DeForest, H. C. Grant, S. C. Gwynne, H. L. Holt, R. E. Houker, J. G. Kramer, A. M. Lewis, Jr., A. J. Pictini and C. A. Wilcox, M.C.; C. H. Lee, Inf.

First Lieut. G. W. Derrick, V.C., is honorably discharged as first lieutenant, U.S.A., only.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. O. M. Jank, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. R. S. Wiley, P.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. V. L. Roebor, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. W. Powell, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. L. M. Mertz, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by Capt. E. C. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. S. Moss, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by P. C. Meisner, V.C., as temporary first lieutenant and as second lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted.

S.O. 81-0, APRIL 6, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Ord. Sergt. E. Martin, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Banks, Mass., and to home.

First Sergt. J. J. Connolly, Supply Company, 12th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home.

The following N.O.O. of Field Artillery now on duty in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D.C., are assigned to organizations as indicated: Regimental Sergt. Major V. M. Hutton, 14th P.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; R. W. Pierce, 15th P.A., Camp Travis, Texas; H. O. Quinlan, 6th P.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.; P. G. Sloan, 7th P.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.; O. Staehert, 11th P.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Sergt. C. M. Priddy, 16th P.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa. These non-commissioned officers will remain on their present duty.

S.O. 81-0, APRIL 7, 1920, WAR DEPT.  
Field Clerk L. Nubbaum, Q.M.C., from Chicago, Ill., to Kansas City, Mo., for temporary duty, then to Boise, Idaho, for duty.

CORRECTING CIRC. 2, WAR DEPT., AGO, NOW 1, 1920

Circular 123, March 29, 1920, War Dept.

The next to the last paragraph on page 4, Circular 2, War Dept., The AGO, Nov. 1, 1919 (U.S. Army Recruiting Circular), is erroneous. The paragraph is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

For all enlistment contracts made on and after Nov. 1, 1919, three years will be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous service pay as to service rendered on and after the date of the contract.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff

#### ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER SURPLUS ENLISTED

Circular 130, March 31, 1920, War Dept.

Reports received by the War Department indicate that there are many enlisted men who are not assigned to organizations, or are assigned or attached to organizations of other arms of the Service than their own. It appears that among these men are a number of non-commissioned officers who since they are unassigned are not filling duly authorized vacancies and are therefore surplus in their grade. It is desired to remedy this situation by a return at the earliest date to normal conditions, which return must in all events be accomplished by the termination of the emergency. The accomplishment of the desired end will be attained when each soldier is assigned to an organization of his own arm of the Service and each non-commissioned officer is filling a duly authorized vacancy.

It is contemplated that these adjustments will be made by department commanders and that cases arising within their departments which cannot be adjusted by them will be reported to the War Department for adjustment among the various departments.

To accomplish this instructions are given in the circular, which say in part:

All enlisted men who are assigned or attached to an organization of an arm, staff corps or department other than the one for which enlisted or to which transferred under Par. 114, A.H., and enlisted men who are unassigned, except those who are detailed by War Department orders on duty with the recruiting service, R.O.T.C. units or the National Guard, or those men who are included in the strength of a staff corps or department which is not formed into units, will be assigned to appropriate vacancies in an organization of the arm, staff corps or department in which enlisted, except as provided in Par. 3 hereafter.

In assigning men under the provisions of this circular care will be taken to observe the preference of men who enlisted under an authority which permitted special assignment, and who, at time of enlistment, expressed a preference for such assignment.

With their own consent, men who are available for assignment as provided in Par. 2, may be transferred to appropriate vacancies in an organization at their present station of an arm, staff corps or department other than the one for which enlisted. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this circular, non-enlisted men of arms of the Service other than the Field Artillery or Motor Transport Corps will remain assigned or in the future be assigned to a divisional supply or ammunition train.

All surplus non-commissioned officers transferred and assigned under the provisions of this circular will be transferred and assigned without loss of grade.

Attention is invited to the fact that non-commissioned officers, who, upon being discharged as temporary officers, have been restored to their former non-commissioned grades under the provisions of Sec. V, Bulletin 22, War D., 1918 (Restoration to their former grades of enlisted men discharged to accept commissions), are not subject to reduction upon the termination of the emergency. Surplus non-commissioned officers who are not of this class should have the preference in assignment to vacancies where the number of vacancies is not sufficient to permit the absorption of all surplus non-commissioned officers.

The provisions of this circular do not apply to the American forces in Germany.

Each C.O. of a place exempted from the control of department commanders under provisions of G.O. 132, War D., 1919 (Jurisdiction of department commanders), will make the adjustments of enlisted personnel within his command, as prescribed herein to be made by department commanders within their departments. He will in the cases of enlisted men for whom assignment cannot be made within his command, or in the cases of non-commissioned officers for whom no vacancy exists, or in the cases of vacancies exist which are available under current instructions for the absorption of surplus non-commissioned officers, consult direct with the department commander of the territorial department within which his station is located, with a view to mutual adjustment of assignments and transfers to carry out the provisions of this circular. Where such adjustments are impossible he will make a report to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Men eligible for furlough to the Reserve by June 30, 1920, will not be transferred under the provisions of this circular from their present stations.

Chiefs of staff corps and departments will take the necessary steps to provide for the absorption of surplus non-commissioned officers in their corps or departments, the appointment of whom are invested in them by law or regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff

#### GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOL GRADUATES

Circular 140, April 6, 1920, War Dept.

The following policy of the War Department is regarding the classification of graduates of the General Service Schools, is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The General Staff College, Washington, D.C.—Each member of the class who successfully completes the course of instruction will be designated as "Graduate" and will be borne upon the Army Register as "Graduate," the General Staff College, 192—.

2. The General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Each member of the class where work has in the opinion of the commandant, after consultation with the assistant commandant and the director of the school, entitled him to be regarded as having reached the necessary standard, will be designated as "Graduate," and will be borne upon the Army Register as "Graduate," the General Staff School, 192—.

3. The School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—

a. Honor Graduates—Ten per cent. of the class in order of merit from the head of the class, will be designated as "Honor Graduates" and each will be borne upon the Army Register as "Honor Graduate," the School of the Line, 192—.

b. Distinguished Graduates—Fifteen per cent. of the class, in order of merit beginning with the student next below the honor graduates, will be designated as "Distinguished Graduates" and each will be borne upon the Army Register as "Distinguished Graduate," the School of the Line, 192—.

c. Graduates—All other students of the class whose work has reached the standard required for graduation by the Special Regulations for the General Service Schools will be designated as "Graduates" and each will be borne upon the Army Register as "Graduate," the School of the Line, 192—.

d. For publication the graduates will be divided into groups as indicated in the preceding paragraphs. Within each group names will be arranged alphabetically.

e. The classification authorized in subparagraphs b, c and d is intended by the War Department to be solely a recognition and reward for excellence of performance as a student at the School of the Line.

f. It is not intended that all officers who are designated to take the course at the General Staff School shall have attained the designation of honor graduate or distinguished graduate in the course at the School of the Line.

4. At the conclusion of a course at any of the General Service Schools, the commandant will submit to the War Department an efficiency report of each student officer as required by regulations (Form No. 711, AGO). Under "Remarks" a statement will be made of the qualifications of

the officer and the special employment for which he appears to be fitted.

5. So much of the subject matter of this circular as may be applicable will be included in the Special Regulations for the General Service Schools when they are published.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff

G.O. 11, MARCH 22, 1920, WESTERN DEPT.

Col. Thomas H. Rice, Corps of Engrs., having reported this date at these headquarters, is assigned to duty, and announced as department engineer, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco.

By command of Lieutenant General Lieggett:

E. WITTENMYER, Colonel, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. J. C. Steese, G.S., to West Point, N.Y., on temporary duty connected with the assignment of commissioned personnel. (April 6, War D.)

#### GENERAL OFFICERS

Major Gen. W. L. Sibert, U.S.A., upon his own application is retired from active service with the rank of major general, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915. (April 3, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Sick leave for three months to Lieut. Col. E. O. Sarratt, I.G.D. (April 6, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. R. Allen, Q.M.C., from Manila to United States. (April 2, War D.)

Major H. M. Fridley, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as property auditor. (April 2, War D.)  
Officer of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major L. B. Haworth to Philadelphia, Pa., as property auditor; Capt. M. E. Miller to Camp Knox, Ky.; 1st Lieut. L. C. Clarke to Norfolk, Va. (April 5, War D.)

Major O. T. Simpson, Q.M.C., to Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Division, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Major H. O. Gardner, Q.M.C., is designated as financial manager and disbursing officer, St. Louis District Ordnance Office, relieving Major W. F. Baker, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Capt. R. W. Greene, Q.M.C., from duty as aide-de-camp to Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard and is assigned to duty at headquarters, Eastern Department. (April 6, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class H. Williams, Q.M.C., Fort MacArthur, Calif., to San Diego Barracks, Calif., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. A. Z. Shelly, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort MacArthur for duty. (March 18, Western D.)

Sergt. E. Kamm, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Mason, Calif., and to home. (April 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) O. M. Christensen, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Kearney, Calif., and to home. (April 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. J. L. Stockdale, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (April 1, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. A. Skinner to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Lieut. Col. W. E. Eastman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major S. U. Marietta to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21; 1st Lieut. J. H. Toomey to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y. (April 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. V. Rakke will report by telegraph to the commanding general Southern Department for duty as station and will join Capt. W. S. Ward from duty with American forces in Germany and will proceed to United States and report by telegraph to The A.G. and the Surgeon General of the Army; Capt. H. H. Howlett to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (April 2, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport to sail about May 5 for duty: Majors C. D. Allen and C. B. Kendall, M.C. (April 2, War D.)

Major W. G. Guthrie, M.C., to Fort MacArthur, Calif., for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major T. R. Gagnon to Onizima, Paa. General Hospital No. 31; Major J. J. Madigan to Fort Bliss, Texas; Major T. M. Chaney to Madison Barracks, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Field to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. H. L. Johnson to Arcadia, Fla.; Carlstrom Field. (April 5, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to camps indicated for duty: Capt. C. R. GHL, Camp Upton, N.Y.; A. G. Gamm, Camp Grant, Ill.; D. H. Pelletier, Camp Center, Minn. (April 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. P. S. Wagner to Montgomery, Ala.; Aviation Repair Depot, as flight surgeon; Capt. C. T. C. Buckner to Fort Sill, Okla., School for Aerial Observers; Post Field, as flight surgeon; 1st Lieut. F. V. Kilgore to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about May 5, 1920. (April 6, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to the places specified for duty: Capt. J. H. Ashcraft, Camp Benning, Ga.; W. E. Gray, Fort Riley, Kas.; J. A. Matson, General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.; C. E. Sears, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.; 1st Lieut. O. R. Gowen, General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.; O. B. Ompton, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; J. P. Halls, Springfield Armory, Mass. (April 5, War D.)

Sergt. P. E. Welsh, M.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Mills, Manila, P.I., and to home. (April 1, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class W. J. Davis, Med. Dept., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Ward, Wash., 2d Div. (March 25, Western D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS

Major J. O. King, D.O., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 1, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS

Major W. J. Ratigan, V.C., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty as veterinarian. (April 3, War D.)

First Lieut. E. F. Erfarth, V.C., to Camp Hobabie, Md., as camp veterinarian. (April 5, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACHE, C.E.

Major E. J. Atkinson, C.E., from further duty at Camp Benning, Ga., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Major T. J. Powell, C.E., to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6; as chief educational officer. (April 5, War D.)  
Capt. L. M. McBride, C.E., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty for not to exceed twenty days, then to Chicago, Ill., for duty as acting department chemical warfare officer. (April 3, War D.)

Capt. E. B. Blanchard, C.E., to Camp Gordon, Ga., as acting chemical warfare officer. (April 5, War D.)  
Capt. Grant, Ill., for duty. (April 1, War D.)

The following provisional officers, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for examination for permanent appointment in the Regular Army: First Lieut. J. H. Vesle, L. S. Dillen, R. Millie, G. M. Steese, H. C. Wolfe, L. A. Murray, W. M. Howe, H. Herbert, J. M. Harman, C. Harvey, E. W. Diehnman and S. J. Callahan. (April 6, War D.)

The following provisional officers, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, for examination for permanent appointment in the Regular Army: First Lieut. P. T. Norcross, P. W. Conant, P. E. Bernol, C. J. Davis, Jr., M. P. Taylor and C. O. Hough. (April 6, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Col. T. L. Abner to Springfield, Mass., and assume command of Springfield Ar-



mony on April 15, 1920; Lieut. Col. C. J. Browne to Washington for temporary duty in connection with the test and development of artillery materiel, and then return to Fort Sill, Okla.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Stanton to Boston, Mass., for duty as department O.O. and also for duty as O.O. of North Atlantic Coast Artillery District; Major G. T. Bergen to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. (April 2, War D.)

Major C. M. Steeze, O.D., is detailed a member of the board of officers appointed to consider the development of aircraft machine guns and cannons, vice Capt. W. H. Hardigg, O.D., relieved. (April 3, War D.)

Major F. A. Pattison, O.D., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (April 5, War D.)  
Capt. A. S. Morrison, O.D., from Montreal, Canada, to Fort Porter, N.Y., for temporary duty. (April 1, War D.)  
Ord. Sergt. P. Riedel, O.D., 23d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and to home. (April 2, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. F. M. Andrews, Sig. C., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (April 2, War D.)  
Master Signal Electrician, C. Murphy, Sig. C., will be placed on the retired list at Seattle, Wash., and to home. (April 1, War D.)

#### AVIATION SECTION.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Col. I. F. Pravel, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Brooks Field, San Antonio, and assume command. (April 3, War D.)  
Col. W. N. Hensley, Air Ser., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., and assume command. (April 6, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. J. D. Cannon, Air Ser., is detailed for general recruiting service and will report to The A.G. of the Army for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Major C. W. Ford, Air Ser., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. C. MacDonald, Air Ser., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (April 3, War D.)  
Second Lieut. F. C. Nelson, Air Ser., to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (April 3, War D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Sick leave for two months to Capt. G. D. Rice. (April 2, War D.)

Chaplain R. J. Fox, now at Camp Funston, to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Chaplain D. D. Donohoe to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty. (April 6, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

6TH—First Lieut. R. R. Maxwell, 6th Cav., to Fort Oglethorpe, 6th Cav., for duty. (April 6, War D.)

16TH—Squadron Sergt. Major L. J. Nosek, Hqrs. Troop, 16th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Brown, Texas, and to home. (April 2, War D.)

#### Cavalry, Unassigned.

Capt. A. R. Chaffee, Cav., is attached to 3d Cav. and to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Capt. C. Enos, Cav., is assigned to 11th Cav. and to Monterey, Calif., for duty. (April 5, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. E. J. Kratzberg, Cav., is made permanent. (April 5, War D.)

Capt. C. Hartwell, Cav., is detailed as assistant professor at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore. (April 5, War D.)

First Lieut. M. W. Davis, Cav., is assigned to 3d Cav. and to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (April 6, War D.)

First Lieut. C. A. Shannon, Cav., aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. F. V. Terry, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 5, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, G.F.A.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Mort, F.A. (captain, F.A.), to Walla Walla, Wash., and take station as inspector-instructor of Washington National Guard. (April 3, War D.)

Major G. R. Allin, F.A., to Camp Stanley, Texas, for accompanying a provisional battery of the 4th Field Artillery on a march from Camp Stanley to Fort Sill, Okla., as observer, and then return to Washington. (April 2, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. M. I. Voorhees, F.A., is placed on the D.O.L. (April 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. G. Messer, F.A., is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief S.O. of Army, and to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. F. Samples, F.A., is assigned to 13th F.A. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Regimental Sergt. Major M. A. Heydenreich, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (April 5, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. C. G. Bunker, C.A.C., is detailed as Reserve Officers' Training Corps camp commander of the Fort Monroe R.O.T.C. Coast Artillery camp to be conducted at Fort Monroe, Va., from June 17, 1920, to July 28, 1920. (April 6, War D.)

Capt. G. C. Tinsley, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) for duty. (April 6, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

58TH—Capt. M. M. Lynch, 58th Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (April 5, War D.)

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. W. P. Richardson, Inf., will report for temporary duty under the Director, War Plans Division, for not to exceed three months, in connection with the preparation of an account of the American operations in North Russia, and upon the completion of this duty will revert to a status of absence with leave. (April 2, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. H. Martin to Washington; Lieut. Col. W. H. Whigham to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, as chief educational officer; Capt. E. H. Quigley is assigned to 23d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. O. C. Wood is assigned to duty at headquarters, Central Department, Chicago. (April 5, War D.)

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Major J. W. Barnes is assigned to 3d Inf. and to Eagle Pass, Texas; 1st Lieut. G. T. Walker is assigned to 35th Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Read, Jr., is assigned to 46th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C.; 3d Lieut. W. B. Miller is assigned to 2d Battalion, 63d Inf., and will report to the commanding officer East Potomac Barracks. (April 1, War D.)

Capt. C. T. Ester, Inf., will report in person to the commanding general Northeastern Dept., Boston, for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Prov. Capt. A. J. Hoffmann, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 1, War D.)

Prov. Capt. J. B. Fisher, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 5, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: First Lieut. H. B. Marr is assigned to 44th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. E. A. Regnier from duties as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. E. F. McClachlin and is assigned to 55th Inf., Camp Funston, Kas.; 2d Lieut. L. H. Rockefeller is assigned to 29th Inf., Camp Benning, Ga. (April 6, War D.)

First Lieut. O. S. Meyer, Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty not to exceed thirty days, then to Chicago for not to exceed ten days, and then to Camp Grant, Ill., 6th Division, as acting division chemical warfare officer. (April 5, War D.)

First Lieut. H. G. Sebastian, Inf., is assigned to 41st Inf. and to Camp Union, N.Y., for duty. (April 3, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st

Lieut. R. W. Cooksey, Inf., is made permanent. (April 3, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. E. R. White, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability caused by gunshot wounds received in action, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 3, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

The advancement of Lieut. Col. T. W. Winston, retired, to colonel on the retired list from March 8, 1920, is announced. (April 2, War D.)

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Major A. A. Case, M.T.C., to Washington for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Capt. D. Risley, Jr., M.T.C., to Dunkirk, N.Y., for inspecting thirty-one 1½-ton White trucks at the Mulholland Company's place in that city. (April 3, War D.)

First Lieut. A. E. Danielson, M.T.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Officers of Chem. War. Ser. to duty as follows: Capt. H. Malinka to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. W. Coleman to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty not to exceed thirty days, and then to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, as acting chemical warfare officer; Capt. H. W. Favre to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty not to exceed thirty days, then to Charleston, S.C., for not to exceed ten days, and then to Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Division, for duty as acting division chemical warfare officer; 1st Lieut. R. B. Bramlet to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty not to exceed thirty days, then to Chicago for temporary duty not to exceed ten days, and then to 7th Division, Camp Funston, Kas., as acting division chemical warfare officer; 2d Lieut. H. A. Pelton to San Francisco for temporary duty not to exceed thirty days, then to Chicago for temporary duty not to exceed ten days, and then to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 4th Division, as acting division chemical warfare officer; 2d Lieut. P. F. Mousby to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty not to exceed thirty days, then to Chicago for temporary duty not to exceed ten days, and then to Camp Taylor, Ky., 1st Division, as acting division chemical warfare officer; 2d Lieut. W. E. McKenna to Edgewood, Md. (April 3, War D.)

#### ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk A. H. Bonnell will report to Major C. L. Dasher, administrative officer, personnel branch, General Staff, Washington, for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Army Field Clerk C. J. Munzinger to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Army Field Clerk F. X. Morgrinson to Governors Island, N.Y., for instructions with reference to assignment at Camp Holabird, Md. (April 2, War D.)

Field Clerk H. M. Sanger, Q.M.C., from duty at Manila, P.I., to San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (April 5, War D.)

Army Field Clerk F. J. Dittmeyer to Charleston, S.C., for temporary duty. (April 6, War D.)

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by G. Bartlett, C.A.C., as temporary lieutenant colonel and as captain (Reg. Army) is accepted. (April 2, War D.)

Resignations by Capt. C. M. De Witt, Inf., 1st Lieut. L. Plunkett, P.S., 1st Lieut. A. G. C. Schnack, M.C., and 1st Lieut. H. T. Gallager, Inf., as officers of the Army are accepted. (April 1, War D.)

Resignation by C. A. Drake, Inf., as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (April 1, War D.)

Resignation by G. D. Ramsey, Inf., as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted for the good of the Service. (April 2, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. N. J. McCollum, D.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted May 1, 1920. (April 3, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. N. W. McClure, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 3, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. A. Curtis, Jr., D.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 5, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. B. Conmy, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 3, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. B. E. Baer, O.E., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 2, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. E. L. Cook, Jr., Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 2, War D.)

#### DEMOTIONS.

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A.: only: Col. E. Kimmel, C.A.C.; H. B. Grant, U.S.A.; E. W. Niles, C.A.C.; F. W. Raiston, U.S.A.; P. C. Field, M.C.; E. E. Farnsworth, C.A.C. (April 1, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A.: only: Col. W. Force, U.S.A.; V. M. Elmers, Inf.; G. E. Kumps, Sig. O.; T. J. Smith, O.D.; J. F. Curry, Air Ser. (April 3, War D.)

Col. P. W. Beck, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, upon his arrival in Washington from Havana, Cuba. (April 5, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenants, U.S.A.: only: Lieut. Col. A. Kimberly and D. N. Swan, Jr., C.A.C. (April 1, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenants, U.S.A.: only: Lieut. Col. A. M. Milton, U.S.A., and E. K. Masseo, J.A.G.D. (April 3, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A.: only: Majors G. Packard and A. G. Frick, C.A.C. (April 1, War D.)

Capt. S. R. Ingram, V.C., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (April 1, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. G. E. Griffin, U.S.A., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (April 1, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty: Capt. W. F. Gerth, Chem. War. Ser.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Mackay and H. D. Dollins, O.E. (April 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated below: Capt. C. W. Foster, 14th Cav., and F. A. Macon, Jr., 3d Inf. (April 1, War D.)

#### TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

Assignments of transportation officers for the week ending April 6, 1920, are as follows:

Discharged—First Lieut. J. R. Bell, Q.M.C., Washington; 1st Lieut. H. C. Hicks, Inf., Washington; Capt. W. E. McMullen, Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

Resigned—Lieut. Col. G. Bartlett, C.A.C.

Detailed—First Lieut. A. S. Smith, F.A., Trans. Ser., to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. R. H. Rolfe, Q.M.C., Trans. Officer, to London, England.

Relieved—Second Lieut. J. F. Samples, F.A., Hoboken, N.J.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Covington, Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Sinclair, Inf., Hoboken, N.J.; Major A. B. Conrad, Cav., Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. R. Wisner, Inf., Camp Merritt, N.J.

Promotions—Capt. C. U. Leonori, Inf., to be major, Inf. C.R.A.

Changes in Washington Personnel—Lieut. Col. D. A. Watt from leave to duty Administrative Division; Capt. E. G. Bliss from leave to duty Water Transportation; 1st Lieut. R. P. Stout, Inf., duty to D.S.

#### ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

First Lieut. William A. Kaufman, Army Service Corps, was found guilty by a G.C.M. in France Sept. 4, 1919, of embezzlement. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, and to confinement at hard labor for two years. The President confirmed the sentence on Feb. 27, 1920. (G.C.M.O. 56, 1920, War Dept.)

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Army transport Crook sailed from Vladivostok, Siberia, April 1, for Manila direct. The following troops embarked under command of Major Robert E. Parrish, Med. Corps: Evacuation Hospital No. 17, six officers, 301 enlisted men; 156 sick enlisted men of various organizations; ten Army nurses and one enlisted man's wife.

The Army transport Dix sailed from Vladivostok March 31 for Manila direct with one officer, twenty-five enlisted men and 616 animals.

#### U.S. ARMY DEATHS ABROAD.

The War Department announces the following deaths abroad:

##### Germany.

Oregon J. Stevenson, private, 18th Prov. Guard Co., died at hospital in Coblenz, Germany, of broncho pneumonia, March 28, 1920.

##### Siberia.

Michael R. Kelley, private, Headquarters Co. (no organization given), died of influenza at Vladivostok, Siberia, March 22, 1920.

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., formerly Surgeon General of the Army, sailed from Lima, Peru, on April 1, for New York, Belgium and West Africa, after having accepted a five-year contract from the Peruvian government to direct an extensive sanitary project in Peru, according to a press dispatch from Lima. The retaining fee paid to General Gorgas, it was added, is \$15,000 a year. He is to return to Peru in January, 1921. His assistant, Colonel Wrightson, is to be in charge of the preliminary work in Peru until the General's return.

Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, while on an official visit to the Philippines, was given a formal reception by the Philippine Legislature on Feb. 9 in recognition of his services in behalf of the Philippine Islands and the Filipino people. Speaker Osmena made an address of welcome, to which General McIntyre responded, expressing his appreciation of the honor shown him.

Col. T. L. Ames, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington, has been ordered to command the Springfield (Mass.) Armory on April 15.

Col. William L. Kenly, U.S.A., retired, who held the rank of major general during the World War and for a time was in command of the Air Service, returned from England to New York on April 6. Colonel Kenly, who is now connected with a gas company at Ponca City, Okla., visited the plant near London, where the big dirigible R-35 is being constructed for the U.S. Government. Owing to the shortage of labor the work is proceeding very slowly, he said, the framework being only partly completed. The ship cannot be finished in the time specified in the contract. Colonel Kenly declared that the British government is retrenching greatly on expenditures for aviation, and in consequence, aerial development is chiefly in the hands of civilians. The original aviation program proposed by the government provided for an expenditure of \$300,000,000 in eight years, but owing to a lack of military interest this amount has been greatly reduced.

Col. James B. Dillard, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who resigned from the Army, to take effect April 2, 1920, was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1904, and was appointed second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, June 15, 1904. After two years' service in the Field Artillery at Fort Riley, he was detailed in the Ordnance Department as first lieutenant and served successively at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Watertown Arsenal, Office of the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D.C., inspector of Ordnance at Newport News, Va., again at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and a second time in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance from July, 1916. He was promoted captain, Ordnance Department, May, 1907; major, Ordnance Department, in April, 1915, and colonel, Ordnance Department, N.A., January, 1918.

Col. Clarence G. Bunker, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been selected to command the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Camp to be held at Fort Monroe from June 20 to July 28, 1920, for instruction in Coast Artillery work.

Col. William L. Hensley, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been ordered to command Langley Field, Hampton, Va.

Major Herbert C. Fooks, Inf., U.S.A., has been awarded the D.S.C. by the War Department, for extraordinary heroism in action near Eynne, Belgium, Nov. 4, 1918, while a major in 3d Battalion, 145th Infantry, 37th Division, U.S.A. The citation, made public on March 27, 1920, says: "Although severely wounded and his jaw shattered by a machine gun bullet, Major Fooks refused to be evacuated, administered first aid himself, and continued to fearlessly direct his battalion during a strong counter-attack. The personal example of this officer was a vital factor in the success of the operation." Major Fooks is at present on duty in the office of the J.A.G., Washington.

Major E. J. Atkinson, U.S.A., instructor in chemical warfare and engineering at Camp Benning, Ga., who organized the 1st Gas Regiment, which he commanded during the World War, receiving the Distinguished Service Medal for his service, has been detached to take charge of the Edgewood Arsenal, C.W.S. He is a graduate of the Engineer School, at which he was instructor and director of mechanical and electrical engineering when the institution was at Washington Barracks; also a graduate of Cornell University, N.Y.

Chaplain John T. Axton and James F. Houlihan, U.S.A., sailed from New York for Danzig on the Princess Matoika April 5 to arrange for the welfare work to be done among the Polish troops en route to the United States. They took large quantities of entertainment material and creature comforts for use among these men, and can be relied upon to work actively for their welfare.

Chaplain Orville E. Fisher, 35th U.S. Inf., has taken up his new duties as chaplain of the Army transport Sherman, running between San Francisco and Manila. He was formerly on duty at Camp Lewis.

Lieut. James P. Kelly, U.S.A., now on duty at the University of Missouri, who served in the 18th Field Artillery in France, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry on July 14, 1918. He kept his battery in action during four hours of heavy bombardment, although all communications and also the ammunition dump were destroyed by hostile fire, while he exposed himself to concentrated enemy artillery fire in order to replenish his ammunition supply.

First Lieut. Herbert W. Worcester, Inf., U.S.A., attached to 11th Cavalry, Presidio of San Francisco, was a recent visitor at Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Calif., to take over the property pertaining to the camp supply office and to arrange the details connected with the arrival of Troop H, 11th Cavalry, ordered to change station to that camp.

The Remount Bulletin, issued by the Remount Service, U.S.A., announces that the following officers have joined the American Remount Association since the last issue of the publication: Col. George Williams, Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, F. LeJ. Parker, Majors F. A. Hawley



werth, W. J. Ratigan, Capt. W. C. Potter, J. W. Burden and Lieut. A. E. Gilbert.

The Amaroe News, of Coblenz, headquarters of the A.F. in G. announces the movements of the following officers who have been on duty with the organization: Capt. Marcus B. Bell, 50th Infantry, left Coblenz for New York on March 15. After his arrival he was to take thirty days' furlough and then return to duty in the Rhineland. Col. A. W. Brown, J.A.G.'s Department, having completed his temporary duty in Coblenz, was to leave for the U.S. on March 17. Col. G. M. Russell, G.S., who was formerly liaison officer with the Allied high command in Wiesbaden, and Major B. E. Lockwood, Jr., left that city on March 16 for New York. Major J. L. Stiner, Med. Corps, left Coblenz the same day for Antwerp, where he was to embark for the U.S.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

##### Troops Return from Siberia.

The War Department has received a cablegram from Major Gen. W. S. Graves, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Siberia, and dated Vladivostok, March 31, announcing the sailing on the previous day on the steamship South Bend, for Manila, of the following units, all under command of Col. Fred. W. Bagbee, U.S.A., 31st Infantry: Twenty-one officers and 636 enlisted men of the regiment, Ambulance Co. 4, Field Hospital 4, Co. D, 53d Telegraph Battalion; 146th Ord. Depot Co., Medical Supply Depot Co. 7, Service Park Unit 333, M.T.C., and a number of casuals.

The Army transport Great Northern sailed from Vladivostok, Siberia, for Manila via Hongkong on April 1, with the following troops: Cos. F, K, L and M, 31st Inf.; thirty-three officers, 807 enlisted men. This completes the evacuation of the American Expeditionary Forces, Vladivostok, Siberia, except four officers and thirty-three enlisted men to accompany prisoners of war on the Mount Vernon; and Col. G. W. Winterburn, Major W. M. Dixon, 2d Lieut. J. R. — and two enlisted men, Q.M. Corps, remaining for work in connection with repatriation of Czechs.

##### Transport Sherman Sails.

The Army transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco for Manila April 5, with the following among the passengers: Colonel Newbill, Field Art.; Lieutenant Colonel Dannemiller, Infantry; Major Simmons, Med. Corps; Captain Williams, San. Corps; Cante and Potter, Quartermaster Corps; 1st Lieutenants Caldwell and Worthington, Vet. Corps; Army Field Clerk Todd; Army Nurses (female) Akeley, Ellis, Laubender and Robins, bound for Honolulu. The passengers bound to Manila included Captain Gray, 2d Lieutenant Bowdoin, 27th Balloon Company; Captain Lewis, 2d Lieutenant Huffman, 17th Balloon Company; Captain DeYoung, Adjutant General's Department; Bishop, Med. Corps; Dodson, Coast Art.; Collins, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieutenant Kelam, Phil. Scouts; 2d Lieutenants Batterberg and Shultz, Phil. Scouts; Army Field Clerk Strack; Army Nurses (female) Beecroft, Mustaine, Lawson and McCabe.

##### Launch of U.S. Army Transport.

The U.S. Army transport Chaumont was launched at Philadelphia March 31, 1920, and was christened by Miss Julia C. Stinson, of Washington, who served in France as an Army nurse and had been selected by Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., for the honor. General Pershing was present at the launch. The Chaumont was named in honor of General Pershing, who chiefly made his headquarters at the French town of that name while he was in France.

##### Small Bore Rifle Matches, N.R.A.

The conditions of the small bore rifle competition to be held during the months of May and June, 1920, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America, have been published and can be procured from the secretary, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C. The dates of holding the matches are May 3 to June 12, 1920. This period is known as the small bore season. Team matches are open to rifle clubs, schools and military organizations affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Individual matches are open to life and annual members of the National Rifle Association. (Life membership cost \$25. Annual membership cost \$2. Address the secretary of the association for membership blanks.)

##### Fire Destroys Dental Infirmary at Camp Dix.

Fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed Dental Infirmary 1, near camp headquarters at Camp Dix, N.J., on April 2. The fire is regarded as the most serious, from a monetary standpoint, in the history of the camp, much valuable dental equipment having been lost. The building was burned to the ground before the camp fire apparatus could reach the scene. Major C. G. Baker, D.S., U.S.A., who lost many valuable instruments that were his personal property, is in command of the dental infirmaries at the camp, there having been three until the recent fire.

##### School Essay Contest.

The Army Recruiting Bureau in New York city states that the announcement of the national winners in the essay contest, in which a number of prizes have been offered by the War Department, the essay having been written by scholars of schools throughout the country, is to be made public by the Department on April 19. The prizes are to be presented in Washington early in May.

##### Development Report in Army Music Appointed.

Headquarters, Northeastern Department, in a bulletin issued on April 3 announced that Prof. John P. Marshall, of Boston University, has been appointed by the General Staff development expert in music for the Army. Music has been added to the list of subjects included in the program of the education and recreation branch, war plans division, Gen. Staff, and instruction will be provided at all Army camps and posts for men who desire to study band and orchestral instruments, and such other branches of music as are found practicable. During the coming summer, Professor Marshall will arrange courses of study and will organize a corps of teachers who will begin work in the camps Nov. 1. The teachers will include officers and band leaders already in service, and civilians where no officers or band leaders are available.

##### Foreign Decorations for Air Service.

The War Department announces that the following officers of the Air Service have been awarded these decorations by foreign governments for services in the World War: British—Distinguished Service Order, Col. E. S. Gorrell. French—Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Capt. Reed M. Chambers; Médaille d'Honneur des Affaires Étrangères (en argent), Major Ernest L. Jones. The following officers who served as lieutenants

received these decorations from the French government: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor—Edward V. Rickenbacker, Douglas Campbell, J. A. Meisner, Leo H. Dawson, William W. Palmer. Croix de Guerre (with one or more palms)—Edward V. Rickenbacker, Douglas Campbell, James A. Meisner, Leo H. Dawson, William W. Palmer. Croix de Guerre (with bronze star)—Samuel Kaye, Jr., John Jeffers, Alden R. Sherry. The total number of decorations awarded to officers of the Air Service during the World War by the U.S. and foreign governments is 600.

##### Athletics in the Philippines.

The following record of notable athletic efforts in the Philippine Department made so far this year is announced in a bulletin issued by the Northeastern Department: 120-yard hurdles, 16.45 seconds (beating the P.A.A.F. record), Sergt. H. Outley, 9th Cav.; running high jump—5 feet 8 inches, Corp. A. Pascoe, 3d Phil. Prov. Inf.; javelin throw—164 feet 3 inches (beats P.A.A.F. record), Pvt. F. Lehang, 1st Phil. Prov. F.A.; discus throw—111 feet 9 inches, Sergt. R. Pirtulpo, 4th Phil. Prov. Inf.; 100-yard swim—1 minute 4.5 seconds; Sergeant Enga, 51st Co., Philippine Scouts; 100-yard relay—1 minute 3.5 seconds (consolidated battalions), Sergeant Enga, Privates Isanai, Lamabao, Cundu, all Philippine Scouts.

##### REUNION OF CLASS OF 1870, U.S.M.A.

The class of 1870, U.S.M.A., has issued a call for its fiftieth anniversary meeting to be held at West Point June 10, 1920. Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain, U.S.A., retired, who issues the call, asks that "every fellow write to every other fellow" urging him to be at the reunion and promising to be there himself. The list of the class given in the call includes the following: Major Gen. Francis V. Green, 62 E. 67th St., N.Y. city; Brig. Gen. Edward E. Wood, 426 W. Union St., Chester, Pa.; Henry A. Reed, 225 W. 69th St., N.Y. city; W. S. Edgerley, 64 Pioneer St., Cooperstown, N.Y.; John P. Kerr, c/o Seibert, Paddock and Cochran, 49 Wall St., N.Y. city; Walter S. Schuyler, Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Calif.; E. A. Godwin, San Antonio, Texas; S. W. Fountain, 2221 Delancey Pl., Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward J. McClelland, Hotel Cecil, San Francisco, Calif.; Frederick K. Ward, 5511 University Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 1703 N.H. Ave., Washington, D.C.; Francis W. Mansfield, 1267 Garfield Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Ira McNutt, 237 North Coronado St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Henry P. Kingsbury, 1829 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D.C. Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Phelps, 127 W. Market St., Urbana, Ohio; Otto L. Hein, 1609 22d St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Daniel C. Pearson, 14 Green St., Brookline, Mass. Major J. McA. Webster, The Eastbourne, Atlantic City, N.J. Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, 457 Chestnut Ave., Redlands, Calif.; Robert G. Carter, 3320 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Messrs. Charles W. Burrows, 627 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Dexter W. Parker, 816 Broad St., Meriden, Conn.; Lovell H. Jerome, 944 Park Ave., N.Y. city; Edward C. Edgerton, Woodbury, Ind.

##### ENLISTED TRANSFERS FROM LINE TO Q.M. CORPS.

Amendment of Paragraph 1000, Army Regulations, was on March 31 directed by the Secretary of War, to read as follows: Subparagraph 3: Within his command, the commander of a territorial department, or of a field army, army corps, division, or separate brigade in the field, upon recommendation of the department quartermaster, Chief of Quartermaster Corps, division or brigade quartermaster, may transfer enlisted men of the line of the Army as privates to the Quartermaster Corps, and may assign to duty at one post or with one organization, or transfer from duty at one post or with one organization to another where their services may be required, enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, reporting such assignment or transfer to the Quartermaster General. Application for transfer from the line of the Army to the Quartermaster Corps will state the age, character, special qualifications, physical condition, date of expiration of current enlistment, previous service and whether made for an existing or prospective vacancy, and will originate with the quartermaster or supply officer of the post or organization, and will be forwarded through military channels. Change Subparagraph 9 as follows: The number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Quartermaster Corps to be apportioned among departments and independent posts and stations will be determined by the Quartermaster General. Department commanders, on the recommendation of the department quartermaster, will make suitable allotment of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps to the several posts and stations of their command, but the aggregate thus allotted must not exceed the total number apportioned to the department.

##### OFFICERS ON RECRUITING DUTY DEMOTED.

Special Orders 75-O, War Dept., March 30, 1920, carried the names of thirty-one colonels, twenty lieutenant colonels and eight majors demoted to their permanent ranks, effective March 31. Practically all the officers affected by the order had been on Army recruiting duty during the intensive drive which ended March 31.

##### RIFLE QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS.

In order that all officers and non-commissioned officers of the Infantry, Cavalry and Corps of Engineers of the Army on duty with R.O.T.C. units may have an opportunity each year to fire the qualification course with the rifle and pistol, and to qualify as marksmen, the War Department has directed all department commanders in the United States to provide opportunity for qualification, so far as practicable. Where there is a suitable rifle range available, this practice and qualification may be had at the institution under the supervision of the professor of military science and tactics. Where such ranges are not available the practice and qualification may be held at summer camps of the R.O.T.C. units, or officers and non-commissioned officers may be ordered to the nearest military post for this purpose, under the direction of department commanders. R.O.T.C. units are authorized to draw such small arms ammunition as is necessary for such practice in addition to the regular allowance for such units. The fact of the qualifications will be published in orders by department commanders, as provided in paragraph 1345, Army Regulations. These same general instructions will govern as regards all officers and enlisted men on detached service who, had they been serving with their organizations, would have been authorized to fire and to qualify. Arrangements have been made whereby officers of the Army stationed in Washington may participate in instruction practice

with rifle and pistol at the National Guard Rifle Range at Congress Heights, D.C. The Adjutant General of the District of Columbia National Guard having offered the range for this purpose.

##### HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Health conditions of the troops in the United States continue excellent according to reports received in the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army for the week ending March 26. The summary of conditions shows a slight increase in the number of new cases of measles, but the disease is not epidemic. Camp Taylor reports eleven new cases and Camp Knox and Fort McDowell each report eight. There is a slight increase in influenza reported from Camp Jackson, but the number of new cases reported from all stations is considerably lower than last week. Camps Knox and Taylor each report five new cases of pneumonia out of a total of twenty-three new cases from all stations. The admission and non-effective rates are considerably lower than last week, and are believed to be as low as can reasonably be expected at this season of the year. The death rate for disease, 5.8, is slightly lower than last week, 6.0. There were twenty-one deaths from disease during the week, of which eight were caused by pulmonary tuberculosis and seven by pneumonia. Among the American Forces in Germany for the week ending March 26 there were nineteen new cases of influenza, four of pneumonia, two of scarlet fever, and one of diphtheria, with one death from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Among the American Forces in Siberia four cases of influenza and eight of pneumonia were the only cases of epidemic diseases reported. There was one death from pneumonia reported during the week.

##### QUESTION OF CUMULATIVE LEAVE.

Basing his question on an order of October, 1919, announcing that "Emergency officers are now on the same status as Regular officers as far as leave of absence," an emergency officer who will leave the Service June 30, 1920, asks whether he, having been in service for more than two years, is entitled to the cumulative leave of absence of thirty days per year as Regular officers, less the amount of leave he has had? At the War Department it is learned that the policy is that when officers are declared surplus, and their services are no longer required, they are discharged without regard to any cumulative leave. So long as they are in the Service, they receive exactly the treatment accorded Regular Army officers. When the commissioned personnel was being demobilized down to the 18,000 officer status the War Department put in force a system of industrial furloughs, so called, granting fifteen days in which officers to be discharged might rearrange their civilian status. With the commissioned strength cut to the 18,000 authorized, this industrial furlough was abolished. There is independent opinion (outside the Personnel Branch, Operations Division, General Staff), that under the law emergency officers are entitled to cumulative leave. No officer has, however, tested the question so far as known.

##### RE-ENLISTMENT FURLOUNDS.

The Secretary of War directed April 3 that all men discharged who re-enlisted upon the day following their discharge may be granted a re-enlistment furlough as follows: Three months' furlough: (a) Men re-enlisting for a period of three years for assignment to an organization at the station at which they are discharged, or for service outside continental United States. Two months' furlough: (a) Men re-enlisting for a period of three years for general assignment or for assignment to organizations other than at stations at which discharged, except as provided in paragraph above. Soldiers will become available for furlough immediately upon re-enlistment. However, in the cases of men re-enlisting for a station other than the one at which discharged, furloughs may be granted, if desired by the soldier, upon joining at new station, the fact that the soldier is authorized to receive re-enlistment furlough upon joining new station and the amount of furlough to which entitled to be stated in his orders.

##### SUBSISTENCE OF CERTAIN ENLISTED MEN.

Paragraph 1444, Army Regulations, 1913, was on April 1 ordered changed, by direction of the Secretary of War, as follows: 1444 (changed by Changes A.R. No. 69): Enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps on the retired list will pay for subsistence at the rate of sixty cents a day. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, including those honorably discharged from the Marine Corps, National Guard forces, Naval Militia, Volunteers and drafted or selected men honorably discharged from the service of the United States, who are admitted as pay patients, will pay subsistence charges at the rate of sixty cents a day and medicine charges at the rate of twenty-five cents a day. The money received from such medicine charges will be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the proper appropriations and accounted for in due form accordingly.

##### REVISION OF SMALL ARMS FIRING MANUAL.

For the information of the Service the Secretary of War on April 2 issued a statement that the revision of Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, entitled "Rifle Marksmanship," will not be available for the target year 1920. The provisions of Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, will, however, govern the 1920 target year. The Small Arms Firing Manual A.E.F., 1919, is regarded as a guide to instructional methods only. A limited number of this latter manual will be issued to each regiment of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers as far as the existing supply will permit.

##### ARMY RIFLES LOANED TO AMERICAN LEGION.

In accordance with legislation recently enacted by Congress providing for the loan of about 100,000 obsolete or condemned Army rifles to American Legion posts throughout the country, together with the sale of blank ammunition in suitable amounts for use in the rifles which are to be used in connection with the funeral ceremonies of soldiers, sailors or marines, plans are being made for distributing the arms and ammunition. No bayonets will be issued. The total value of the rifles is about \$2,000,000.



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**ARMY ARSENAL POLICY TO BE ANNOUNCED.**

Secretary of War Baker, who had made an investigation of working conditions at the U.S. Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., following representations made to him by a committee of workers from that plant, returned to Washington on April 5. The Secretary stated that while he was opposed to building up a vast industry at arsenals for the War Department to conduct, he would be ready to announce the policy of the War Department on the return from Watervliet Arsenal of Assistant Secretary Crowell and following a conference with the latter and with Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance. The Secretary stated that it was his view that activities at the arsenals should be maintained only to a point which would allow quick expansion to cope with any emergency that might arise.

**ARMY AIRPLANE FOREST FIRE PATROL.**

The Secretary of War has directed the commanding general of the Western Department that, at the request of the Department of Agriculture, the War Department will institute an airplane forest fire patrol this year as was done last year. The use of the 9th Aero Squadron, now stationed at Rockwell Field, Calif., is contemplated for this work. In the forest fire patrol the Director of

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Air Service will co-operate with the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture now has twenty men taking a course of study at March Field which is intended to cover liaison work between the air and ground in forest fire patrol.

**FINAL LIQUIDATION OF A.E.F. PROPERTY IN EUROPE.**

With the final clearing up of the work of liquidating the effects of the A.E.F. in Europe, the office of the U.S. Liquidation Commission at Paris and the closing of the Paris office, orders were issued by headquarters A.F. in G. at Coblenz for the return to the United States of Col. E. P. Orton, Major B. B. Ballafant, Capt. C. K. Glover and G. W. Swift during the week of March 19, says the *Amaroc News* of March 17, published at Coblenz. The office of the Liquidation Commission with the A.F. in G., represented by Lieut. Col. T. H. Kruttschnitt, U.S.A., who is in charge in the occupied area and in Antwerp, has practically completed the sale of surplus Army property in Europe, the *News* continues. "The end of the big task which has been in progress for more than one year of liquidating the millions of dollars worth of property that was left in Europe by the A.E.F.," it says, "is now in sight."

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**FAILURE OF POST-WAR ARMY LEGISLATION.**

One of the commonplaces of all printed discussion as to Army reorganization legislation is the statement that we never learn anything from our past military experiences and mistakes. This was never so true in its application as at the present time when, through the introduction of too great a mass of measures for Army reorganization and Service relief, and the incapability of Congress to handle all this legislative matter, vitally necessary reforms have arrived at a seeming impasse. As the legislative record stands at this writing the Service pay bills have actually made no advancement and the bar to that progress imposed by Mr. Mondell in the House has not been lifted nor are there any signs of his reaching out his hand to perform that action. All signs lead to the belief that the principle of universal military training will not become a part of our system of national defense through legislation enacted at this session of Congress. And Mr. Kahn's announcement on April 5 that the House Committee on Military Affairs proposes to cut the Army appropriations down by \$592,000,000 and only provide for an enlisted strength of 175,000 men does not promise a very bright outlook for the Army. The "little army" men were beaten in the House in the vote on the House Reorganization bill, but they have had their way with appropriations apparently, as Mr. Kahn's very marked cut in the estimates shows. Now the same class of men are heard lifting up their voices in the Senate in the discussion of the Wadsworth bill for Army reorganization.

This confused situation with its consequent depressing effect on the personnel of the Army and Navy is simply the result of our inability to learn from our past experiences and mistakes. We have before us in Service legislation history the record that after every one of our major wars Army reorganization laws have been proposed, discussed and passed and all of these, with the exception of that passed after the close of the War of 1812, were blundering failures. After every one of these wars attempts were made to cut down the size of the Regular Army, with disastrous results. And it is inevitable, unless history should reverse all our past experiences with this kind of legislation, that the country will suffer once more if legislation tending to reduce the size of the Regular Army is enacted into law at this session of Congress or in the future. It is also worthy of note that each one of these reorganizations and reductions of the Regular Army took place in a period when the world was in just such a turmoil as it is to-day. Our Revolution post-war legislation was passed while we were enduring the Shay and "Whiskey" rebellions and while Europe was passing through the bloody confusion of the French Revolution and the Austrian war. During the period after our War of 1812 the Napoleonic campaigns were just coming to their close and Europe had been shaken by the events in Central Europe, by the German War of Liberation and Wellington's campaign in Spain. After the Mexican War all Europe was another cockpit with the Spanish troubles in which France and England were involved, the revolutions in France, Germany and Hungary, and in Italy. During our Civil War, wars were fought in India, Prussia and Austria against the Danes, the Austro-Prussian war of 1865, and after its close came the attempt of Garibaldi to take Rome and the troubles over Maximilian in Mexico.

Now we are undergoing the same travail again both as to internal conditions (in the matter of Service legislation) and external conditions (in the matter of military operations and political troubles) abroad, and with the same unhappy results so far as present and future prospects are concerned in Army reorganization and equitable adjustment of pay. Time and experience should have taught our representatives in Congress, and our civilian advocates of preparedness as well, that a year or two after the close of hostilities was too soon to hope to pass any such plan as that of establishing universal military training and to revise our whole national military policy. Our history should have taught them that. In any post-war period passions are inflamed, opposition to the military is stronger than at any other time, retrenchment to recover from the cost of war is in the air. These things in combination are the common experiences of mankind. There never was a time when their realization again might have been foreseen so clearly as in the period since the signing of the armistice. And the military and civil news from Europe and Asia shows once more how history repeats itself in the manner so briefly sketched here.

No one can look over the Service legislation situation at the present time without a profound regret that this vital mistake of attempting to establish a national military policy for the country should have been attempted at this time. Every normal and abnormal condition was against such a legislative adventure being successful. What would have better suited conditions at home and abroad was such a simple plan of reorganization as pro-



posed by the House bill. And this would not have confused and confounded the issue of needed military legislation to the point where the Service pay increase bills have become almost hopelessly bogged in the legislative mire. Such huge sums have been talked about in connection with military training that, with the bogey of a national deficit hanging over them, most of our legislators cannot be brought to consider so comparatively small a sum as the \$22,000,000 asked for the pay of the commissioned personnel of the six Government Services included in the provisions of the Wadsworth pay bill. The lesson was plain before the advocates of this mass of legislation but they would not heed it. And once again the Army, and the Navy along with it, is called upon to endure the hardships of a period of post-war legislation that would have been wholly unnecessary if Congress and some well-intentioned friends of the Services had taken profit by past experiences.

#### PROGRESS OF SERVICE PAY BILLS.

##### Course of the Conferences.

The Senate and House conferees on the Kelley pay bill, comprising Senators Page, Poindexter, Smith, Wadsworth and Chamberlain, and Representatives Butler, Kelley, Britten, Padgett and Riordan, assembled for their first meeting on April 5. Following an executive session, announcement was made that the conferees had failed to agree. Chairman Butler of the House conferees stated that he would report to the House for further instructions. Hopes for a compromise at the session were made impossible by Mr. Butler's adherence to the agreement made with the House leaders, that only increases for the Navy commissioned warrant and enlisted personnel would be considered. Offsetting this stand, Senator Page presented the Senate conferees' report, that they were ready to consider a reasonable increase for all the Services. During the proceedings developments showed that Representatives Britten, Padgett and Riordan were agreeable to a consideration of an increase for all the Services. Mr. Butler contended, however, that he was bound by an agreement with the House leaders.

Following the session on April 5, Senator Page stated that conditions were "hopeful." Mr. Britten in an interview stated that although he did not favor the Wadsworth pay bill, he was desirous of considering all the Services in the conference. "Some time this week," continued Mr. Britten, "I propose to make a speech on the floor of the House to show that the U.S. Navy is the largest in the world and second to none, and at the same time I will ask that an increase in pay be granted to the Services." The sentiment of the Senators indicated that the conference would be resumed at an early date. On the afternoon of April 5 Chairman Butler called a meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs for April 6 for further discussion of the pay situation.

##### Disagreeing Conferees Report Before House.

The status of Service pay increase legislation on April 8 was such as to warrant expectation of further progress the following day. After the conferees disagreed on April 5 nothing was done at the time to secure from the House further instructions as to renewal of the conference. On April 6, however, the House conferees called for the compilation of figures on the cost of the increases in Service pay under the Wadsworth and Crago bills, which were furnished by Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance. There was a protracted session that generated considerable warmth in which the chairman was voted down and suggestion was offered that the members go before the House and inaugurate a movement to compel placing members of the House Committee on Military Affairs on the conference committee. Eventually Chairman Butler agreed to bring up the matter of the disagreeing report and the request for instructions before the House immediately the vote was taken on the resolution to declare war at an end, which was scheduled for five p.m., April 9.

#### CIVILIAN APPOINTEES IN Q.M.C.

##### Chairman Kahn Defends This House Bill Provision.

Aroused by a published statement that the Army Reorganization bill passed by the House "paved the way for the exercise of political favoritism in filling vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army," Chairman Kahn of the House Committee on Military Affairs issued a statement strongly defending the measure on April 5. The section of the bill in question provides "that the President may, in his discretion, with the approval of such board, select civilians and commission them to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps, regardless of whether such civilians have had military experience." Mr. Kahn states:

"The situation with respect to the detail system was fully considered by the House Committee on Military Affairs. That system was inaugurated after the Spanish-American War. Up to that time the men attached to the supply divisions of the Army were all permanently attached to those divisions. It was thought that it would be better for the Army to have officers from the line or combat forces detailed for periods of four years to those supply divisions. Unfortunately, in the administration of the law, the officials at the War Department detailed many officers for additional periods of four years. Charges of favoritism grew thick and fast. There were line officers serving details in Washington who had not been with their troops for ten years or more. They were altogether unknown to their men. Congress, in order to remedy the situation, passed what is known as the Manchu law in 1912. That law made it obligatory

for a line officer who had been detailed to a supply bureau for four years to return to his command for a period of two years before he could be redetailed into the supply branches. There was no piece of Army legislation that met with such general approval from the officers of the Army as the Manchu law. It was felt that it had done more to destroy favoritism in the Army than any measure that had been passed up to that period. However, the detail system thus modified continued to prevail and was in full force upon our entrance into the World War.

"As soon as Congress passed the war resolution nearly every line officer who was filling a detail in a supply bureau applied for transfer to the line. Naturally these officers wanted to go with the fighting force, because they undoubtedly felt that the opportunities for promotion were much greater with combatant troops than in the supply bureaus. The chiefs of those supply bureaus complained repeatedly to members of Congress on the score that the detailed line officers by securing transfers from the supply branches seriously crippled the latter. There is no doubt that this was true. The detail system showed that in an emergency it was harmful rather than helpful. Large numbers of civilians who were experts in their respective lines of business came to the aid of the Government in this emergency and accepted commissions in the supply bureaus in order that the latter might properly function. Many of the positions required men who were experts in the technical branches of those bureaus. The Chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, the Chief of Signal Corps, the Director of Air Service, all appeared before the committee and urged that men be detailed permanently in their respective branches because the work in those branches required the services of men who had to make the study of those matters their life's work.

"The Army recognizes that men who have studied law and who are familiar with legal procedure are the only officers that should be appointed to the Judge Advocate General's Department. The same is true with the officers of the Medical Department. Technical experts are just as necessary in the Ordnance and Quartermaster Departments, Signal Corps, Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service and other branches of the Army. Men of this character, the committee believed, ought to be detailed permanently in the respective supply bureaus in order that they could permanently continue their studies in their respective branches.

"The Army Reorganization bill provides for an increase of officer personnel over the provisions of the National Defense Act, which is the existing permanent law upon the subject. The reorganization bill that passed the House provides that not less than one-half of the new additional officers shall be selected from the emergency officers who took part in the World War. A few of these scientific experts who accepted commissions are of rather advanced age. They did signal service for their country in the technical branches of the staff corps organizations. A few of them are worthy of being commissioned as colonels and lieutenant colonels. They have had successful careers in their respective lines of endeavor. They entered the Army when their services were invaluable to their Government. Other than these most of the emergency officers will have to enter the Regular Establishment as first and second lieutenants. These are the real facts in connection with this legislation. We do not want to have our supply divisions disorganized at the beginning of any future war or emergency through a continuation of the detail system which was found to be harmful rather than helpful when we entered the World War."

#### \$30,000,000 ADDITIONAL FOR U.S. NAVY.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs completed April 5 consideration of amendments to the Naval Appropriations bill passed by the House on March 23. Approximately \$30,000,000 was added by the Senate committee, making the total approximately \$455,000,000 for the fiscal year 1921. The request of Secretary Daniels, who was before the committee on April 6, for the restoration in the bill of the \$25,000,000 for aviation which he had recommended, and which the House cut to \$15,000,000, was acceded to. On the recommendation of \$60,000 for housing the historic flying boat NC-4 the committee took no action. The committee, however, adopted an amendment carrying \$11,000,000 with which to convert six uncompleted steel vessels now at the Hog Island shipyard, which the Shipping Board has agreed to turn over to the Navy and for the completion of which it has no funds. These vessels will be completed according to Navy Department design to supply aviation tenders for the Navy Air Service. For establishing a naval base in San Francisco Bay, either at Alameda or Hunter's Point, the sum of \$1,000,000 was agreed upon for preliminary work, and the Secretary's suggestion that a Navy board of survey decide upon which site was the most feasible was agreeable to the committee, the board to report not later than Oct. 1, 1920. Alameda has offered an extensive site to the Government free of all cost if accepted for the establishment of a naval base, the site being valued at upwards of \$30,000,000. The proposed submarine base at San Pedro, Calif., for which Los Angeles offered to give a valuable site to the Government, was restored by the committee and \$500,000 allotted. This proposition was eliminated in the House bill. The committee also provided \$100,000 for a naval aviation base at Astoria, Ore., on land already owned by the Government. Amendments providing for oil stor-

age at Honolulu and in Puget Sound, Wash., and an oil pontoon at Olongapo, P.I., were also adopted. The Secretary was authorized to appoint a board of Navy authorities to go over the Navy oil lands on the Pacific coast with a view to developing them and of sinking "offset wells" to prevent drainage by the wells in adjoining tracts. For the Naval Reserve Force the committee doubled the original House figure, making the amendment provide \$500,000 for administration, maintenance, rental of armories, wharfage, etc. The House bill as passed carried only \$50,000 for these purposes.

#### WHEN THE TROOPS BEGAN TRAINING.

While presenting his argument in favor of the principle of universal military training in discussing the Senate Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792) on April 5, Senator Wadsworth referred to "the practice of the United States to prepare for war after the war has commenced," and as an illustration of this stated that "it was not until October [1917] that the National Guard went into training camps and the middle of October before the first instalment of the draft went into their cantonments." In "The War with Germany," by Colonel Ayres, it is stated (p. 32) that "it is noticeable that all but two of the National Guard and National Army divisions were organized in August and September, 1917," and that (p. 34) "by September, 1917, we had 500,000 men in this country training for overseas duty." In denying the familiar charge that the system of universal military training would cost \$1,000,000,000 a year, Senator Wadsworth stated that "the ultimate cost would not exceed \$654,000,000." According to the War Department estimates, as given in our issue of March 13, page 857, the above figure would represent the cost for 1921. By 1926, according to the same statistics, this cost would have risen to a total of \$692,000,000, so that the argument that by reducing the Regular Army money saved thereby would pay for the universal training system does not work out. Of course, nothing is gained for any cause by misrepresentation, unintentional or otherwise, but illustrations like the above show the necessity of such a study of the whole question of universal military training as Mr. Kahn proposes to give it after the Army Appropriation bill is out of the way. This announcement, which Mr. Kahn made on April 5, will be heartening to the friends of universal military training who realize that it has suffered for years through misrepresentation by its opponents without proper co-ordination of facts and efforts by its friends.

#### CLASS III. OFFICERS DECLINE EXAMINATION.

In March the Appointment Section, Officers' Division, The Adjutant General's Office, began sending out letters to former emergency officers who had on file an application expressing a desire to be examined for a commission in the permanent establishment. The purpose of sending out the letters was to keep a live file of applications and to eliminate applications from those men who, through the establishment of business relations and other causes, no longer desire to be considered available for the Regular Army. A prompt return of the communication by indorsement was requested, and it was stated that failure to reply within a reasonable time would be construed as a negative. Up to April 5 of the replies received nearly forty per cent. of the men declined to be considered for commissions in the Regular Establishment. According to statistics from The Adjutant General's Office on March 1 there were 19,968 Class III. emergency officers, 5,470 still being in the Service, 14,498 having been discharged. It is estimated that there will be 9,477 prospective vacancies should the House Army Reorganization bill become law. If less than fifty per cent. of these Class III. officers still desire to enter the Regular Army, there would be practically no surplus over the number of prospective vacancies estimated.

#### RESIGNATIONS OF U.S. NAVY OFFICERS.

Up to April 8, 1920, sixty-nine resignations tendered by permanent line officers of the U.S. Navy had been accepted, and there were eighty-six pending. In the line of the Navy 1,340 resignations of temporary Regular officers, in the grades of lieutenant, lieutenant (j.g.) and ensign, had been accepted. A majority of the latter came into the Navy at the outset of the World War in an enlisted status and afterward were appointed or were commissioned at once. In the temporary establishment there are only 600 of such officers at the present time. More than two-thirds of those who resigned could have retained commissions, but they declined for the very good reason that they could do better in civil life, and because existing conditions in the Navy and the promises of the future were unfavorable to making the Service a career.

#### NAVY SELECTION BOARD.

The officers of the U.S. Navy designated by Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to comprise the Navy Selection board to recommend line officers for promotion to the ranks of rear admiral, captain and commander will convene in Washington May 4. This board as approved by Secretary of the Navy Daniels is composed of the following officers: Admirals Robert E. Coontz, Henry B. Wilson, Hugh Rodman and Rear Admirals Henry T. Mayo, Augustus F. Fechteler, Herbert O. Dunn, Edwin A. Anderson, Joseph Strauss and Edward W. Eberle and Comdr. Robert L. Ghoramley.



'There is another point that I wish to emphasize and use as vivid expression that Admiral Sims has used that 'hindsight is better than foresight.' Even so, I have already previously stated in public that so far as my command was concerned in this late war, that had I to live it over again I would not change it in one iota. Let me further state in reference to our actions in this war, that there can never be a great commercial enterprise, whether it be a manufacturing concern, a great railroad system, bank, or anything else, that if those who are most intimately connected with its management could look back over the past years of experience would say that if they had it to do over again they would do to better advantage. General Goethals, with whom I am intimately associated at Panama for two years as marine



superintendent of the canal, has stated that had he to build the canal again he could not only do it in better manner, but that he could better have carried into execution many of the plans that were submitted during its construction. And possibly this same principle pertains to the Navy and its administration particularly in war time. Unqualified mistakes were made, as there are in every great and highly technical enterprise which combines such a multitudinous number of interests which are to be co-ordinated, and there always will be mistakes under like circumstances.

"There will always be differences of opinion in any body of men who are entrusted with the execution of great enterprises and who have the responsibilities pertaining thereto—particularly when there are so many and such varied requests, interests and recommendations, all of which are more or less interdependent, and which have to be combined into a homogeneous whole, as there are in the Navy. For example, the very highest tribunal of our land or any other country, our own Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision of 5 to 4 in a most important case. Is it any wonder, then, that our Navy Department, and those entrusted with its policies and plans and their execution, may have found good and sufficient reasons for not following blindly the recommendations of just one single officer?"

"In looking back at the Navy's part in this war, and prior to the time that Admiral Sims made this charge, I had heard nothing but the very greatest praise and approbation on the part of the public and those of us who served in the war and were familiar with its workings for the part which the Navy had taken. Having devoted my whole life to it, I was proud indeed to feel that this organization to which I belong had met with general approval from everyone, and that its operations had been no highly satisfactory and meritorious.

"I would refrain from mentioning personalities, but let me say with the deepest sincerity that no one could have had more cordial relations in every sense of the word than those which existed between Admiral Sims and myself in the war zone. As a classmate of mine and a lifelong friend, at the conclusion of this war he was pre-eminently conspicuous among the men who had rendered the most valuable service. I regret exceedingly for the Navy's reputation sake that it was through his instrumentality, directly or indirectly, that this investigation was instituted with its resultant publicity, but hope some ultimate good may be obtained.

"The Navy doubtless made mistakes during the war, but the methods and means which have been employed in attacking it will of necessity leave prejudice in the minds of those who are not familiar with the Navy and its organization. There is many a charge that is made against an innocent man; but the very fact that such a charge has been preferred, even though the accused may be proved to be perfectly innocent, leaves a bad taste in the mouth; and what may have been a spotless reputation is often besmirched by the fact that the accused was brought to trial. This, in my opinion, is exactly what this investigation spells to me. In Admiral Beatty's speech to my division when we were leaving for home he remarked: 'Now that the fighting is over, the talking will begin.' Surely no truer prophecy was ever made.

"After the Spanish War, no matter how well Admiral Dewey may have done his work at Manila Bay, nor what the Atlantic Fleet accomplished at Santiago, both of which combined to eliminate the Spanish Fleet, we had the Sampson-Schley controversy, which directly or indirectly detracted from the well-deserved reputation of the Navy. And now we have the so-called Sims controversy or investigation, which does the same thing regardless of what the Navy accomplished.

"I repeat that the Allies won the war. This was their mission, nor can any one deny, who is fair-minded, but that the American Navy did its full share in helping to attain this end. I wish to reiterate that I have not one single document nor record of any kind, class or description to substantiate my statement, nor have I ever felt it necessary in my service of forty-five years to keep any files or records to do so. I am simply trying to lay before this committee my view in general of what the Navy accomplished, and its preparedness, and cannot, for the life of me, see how any prejudiced person, in or out of the Service, can take any other view than that which I have tried to lay before you.

"It is easy for anyone to sit on the side lines and criticize; it is a far more difficult proposition for those who are entrusted with the execution of plans and policies to carry them out with the means at their disposal, when they have an active command in time of war. When a war is ended, even though victoriously, the critics and historians have no hesitancy whatever in pointing out how much better it could have been done, not infrequently stating just how, in their opinion, it could best have been accomplished, and to back their opinion and air before the public what they had recommended, or would have done themselves, and produce documentary evidence in substantiation.

"No doubt the great leaders in this war in the field—Marshall Foch, Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing, Admiral Beatty, Lejeune of the Marines, and others—will come in for their fair share of adverse criticism from the literary critics. No doubt the same class of writers will attempt to show how the French, British and American forces, ashore and afloat, were in a chaotic condition, unprepared, and made a mess of it. But those of us who were fortunate enough to hold active commands in the field or hostilities, no matter how humble or small a part we may have taken, have a different view, and are more apt to feel that even if we were not like the ivory soap 99 44/100% pure, that we still did our fair share toward winning the war."

#### ADMIRAL WILSON'S TESTIMONY.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and during the World War in command of the American naval forces based on the French coast, with headquarters at Brest, appeared before the sub-committee on April 8 and read a written statement, in which he said:

"Because of the nature of my services prior to and during the war I believe I am able to give first-hand information to the committee on the subject under consideration, especially on the following: (1) The condition of the fleet just prior to the outbreak of war. (2) The organization of the Patrol Force; its object, organization, and the plans adopted prior to and immediately after the declaration of war. (3) The routing and escorting of convoys carrying a great part of our troops to France, together with their stores and supplies. (4) The work of a successful and important part of our naval forces overseas—the U.S. Naval Forces in France.

"In order that the committee may be informed of the prior service spoken of, I give it briefly: In 1904, after the completion of a cruise of over three years, during which, in turn, I was the executive officer of a gunboat; navigator and then executive officer of a battleship, I was ordered in charge of the Enlisted Men's Division, Bureau of Navigation, one of the important positions in the Navy Department. The future needs of the Service as to enlisted personnel were continually studied by me. It was in the latter part of this tour of duty that the battleships were fitted out and sailed on their cruises around the world. I then commanded a scout cruiser, and upon the completion of this tour of sea duty, returned to the Bureau of Navigation in charge of officer personnel and, later was assistant to the bureau. There I had the duty of studying the needs of the Service as to officers. In 1911, I was ordered to command the battleship North Dakota, one of the Atlantic Fleet. After a two years' cruise, I was made president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, which put me in close personal contact with almost every ship in the Navy—both the new and the old. June 12, 1916, I assumed command of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, on her commissioning.

"I have no hesitation in saying that no nation, upon the approach of war, has had a force of battleships more nearly prepared for battle than was the force to which I was attached and which spent the winter of 1916-17 in Southern waters. I feel sure that if this force had en-

gaged an enemy on its cruise north in the spring of 1917 the victory would have been ours.

#### A Well-Defined Navy Policy.

"The Pennsylvania being the flagship of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, I was in a good position to form an opinion as to the efficiency of the fleet. Our work, and the results obtained, clearly indicated that the commander-in-chief was proceeding in accordance with a well-defined policy; the ships present with the flag were well organized and efficient, with the morale high, and the active fleet prepared for any emergency.

"On March 28, 1917, I was detached from the Pennsylvania and ordered to Washington to organize a patrol force, created by the Navy Department for the purpose of protecting commerce to the seaward of areas guarded by naval district forces against enemy submarines and raiders. I believed at this time that the policy of establishing this force to combat enemy activity on the Atlantic coast of the United States was well conceived, in view of the information then available, and I can state that it was well organized and its efficiency developed as rapidly as could be expected. Having such a well-established force, it could be easily transferred to another zone of operations if it were found that the enemy did not come to our coast. This force, as planned, consisted of thirteen cruisers, thirty-four destroyers, five Coast Guard cutters and three gunboats." The Admiral then spoke of his assuming command of the patrol force, with U.S.S. Olympia as flagship, immediately upon the declaration of war, and of his issuing a campaign order directing the squadrons to conduct an offensive and a defensive patrol. On April 11, 1917, he was present at a conference at the Navy Department between the Secretary of the Navy, a number of flag officers of the Navy, a British vice admiral representing the British Admiralty, and a French rear admiral representing the French Admiralty.

The subject under consideration was the co-operation of the naval forces of the three countries. The British and the French admirals took up the question of vessels going abroad and co-operating with naval forces on the other side; also the co-operation of the forces of the three Services for operating against enemy submarines and raiders in the Atlantic ocean and the Caribbean sea.

"During the conference," Admiral Wilson continued, "a number of our officers expressed their views, I among them. I advocated that a portion of our forces be sent overseas as early as practicable, if for nothing more than to get into the game, that our Navy might profit by the lessons to be learned. Before the conference ended the Secretary of the Navy turned to the visiting flag officers and told them that he had noted the facts and suggestions given in communications from their Admiralties which they had read; that they could inform their Admiralties that our Navy Department 'accepted them in principle,' and agreed that vessels of our Navy would be sent overseas to co-operate with the naval forces of our associates.

"These communications, as I recollect them, which suggested the manner in which our Navy could best help the Allies, and stated their needs as to types of ships, did not express any dire need for help or great urgency for it. I further recollect that after reading his paper at the conference on April 11, 1917, one of the representatives, in the course of his remarks, said: 'If nothing more, send one destroyer in order that the flag may be shown. Let it become known that the U.S. Navy has actually joined the naval forces of the Allies.' I fully believed that both representatives felt they had successfully accomplished their mission; that they were more than pleased with their reception by the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the flag officers concerned, and were especially impressed with the hearty manner in which the responsible officers of the Navy Department had shown their desire to co-operate, and thus further the cause against the common enemy.

"At a further conference next morning, in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, plans were drawn up for the co-operation of the forces of the three countries in the Atlantic ocean and Caribbean sea, and steps taken for the immediate detachment of certain vessels from the fleet with a view to sending them overseas, and for some of the Navy colliers to transport certain supplies and stores badly needed by the French government.

#### Patrol Force Area Extended.

"In consequence of the agreement arrived at in the conference, a modification of the organization of the Patrol Force was made, in which our area was extended, it being from the headlines of the Atlantic coast of the United States to the fiftieth meridian, and from Nova Scotia to and including the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea.

Of the fifty-five vessels definitely assigned to the Patrol Force twenty-four were on station by April 16. Thirteen more joined by April 20. On this latter date eighteen had not reported, five of these were Coast Guard vessels, being fitted out for service in the Navy, others were still on foreign stations and some were undergoing extensive repairs. Within a month of the organization of the Patrol Force vessels began to be detached, by order of the Navy Department, for service in European waters. On April 26, 1917, four and on May 1 twenty-four destroyers were detached. On May 16 all destroyers remaining with the Patrol Force were detached. On May 30 three destroyers were detached for convoy escort. Yachts purchased were fitted out and assigned to the Patrol Force. At this time, May 30, 1917, the force consisted of twenty-two active vessels and eight other ships, undergoing repairs and being fitted out. On July 4, 1917, the Albany, Cleveland and Raleigh were ordered to fit out for convoy escort, and on July 7, 1917, the Chester, Yankton, Des Moines, Sacramento, Marietta, Birmingham, Machias, Paducah, Castine, Wheeling and Nashville were ordered to fit out for foreign service. These latter vessels were to comprise a force which was to be based on Gibraltar, under my immediate command.

"On Aug. 18, 1917, I arrived at Gibraltar and for about two months commanded our forces based on that port, where, under the senior allied commander, a British rear admiral, our vessels protected commerce in the western Mediterranean, in the approaches to the Straits of Gibraltar, and escorted convoys between the Mediterranean and Great Britain. There were, in October, 1917, twenty-one U.S. vessels attached to the Gibraltar detachment. They performed valuable and important service to the Allied cause, as so expressed by the senior Allied commander.

#### U.S. Naval Forces on French Coast.

"On Nov. 1, 1917, I assumed command of the U.S. Patrol Squadrons based on the French coast. On Jan. 14 all the activities of the Navy in France were placed under my command, with the title Commander-in-Chief U.S. Naval Forces, in which capacity I continued until Jan. 30, 1919. Our mission in France was (1) to safe-

guard U.S. troops and store ships, and (2) to co-operate with the French naval forces. The general nature of the U.S. Navy's work in France is shown in a memorandum dated Aug. 29, 1918, prepared for the House Naval Committee upon the occasion of their visit to Brest."

This memorandum showed that the U.S. Navy's mission was: First, to get American troops and supplies for these troops safely into France, protecting them from mine and torpedo. Second, to turn the transports and storeships around as quickly as possible and to escort them through the submarine zone on their return voyage, and, Third, to co-operate with the French in the anti-submarine war. The Navy took as its most important duty that of assuring that American troops entrusted to its care should be landed safely in France. "The success of the U.S. Navy in this war will be measured by the success with which it fulfills this trust," the memorandum observed.

The first vessels of the Navy arrived in France on July 4, 1917, and consisted of eight yachts. The force progressively increased until at the time of the memorandum there were twenty-eight destroyers, five torpedo boats, fifteen yachts, nine mine sweepers, three repair ships, plus a considerable number of U.S. naval vessels carrying coal, five tugs and two steam lighters; 736 officers and 7,970 enlisted men were attached to the force, exclusive of aviation forces. For the purpose of administration the coast of France was divided into districts corresponding with the French naval districts, with headquarters at Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort, there being a U.S. Navy officer with the rank of captain or rear admiral in command of each district.

A splendid spirit of co-operation developed between the American and French navies, the memorandum continued, the French showing every disposition to assist the U.S. Navy to the extent of their ability. The facilities of the French navy yards were placed at the disposal of the Americans, but unfortunately these facilities were inadequate, even for the French navy, after four years of war, due in part to workmen having been sent to the front and the arsenals having been converted into munition factories.

By means of radio the U.S. officers were in constant touch with conditions afloat and with U.S. vessels. In the beginning the operations of U.S. ships were handicapped by lack of fresh water in nearly all of the French ports. This condition was corrected by either the U.S. Navy or Army. U.S. naval hospitals were established at various points. On arriving on the west coast of France U.S. ships found there was no fuel oil storage except at Brest, where there was only 7,000 tons. The tankage there was increased to 28,000 tons and later to 50,000 tons, this being made possible by the U.S. Navy with material sent from the U.S.

Concerning submarine conditions the memorandum showed that between July, 1917, and July, 1918, there had been a marked reduction in sinkings in all areas in which American vessels had been operating. This was due, in large part, to the protection given to convoys. Enemy submarines were being destroyed more rapidly than they were being constructed and shipping launched at a greater rate than it was being destroyed. "There is no doubt that the submarine situation no longer can effect the outcome of the war, and there is no doubt but that the answer to the submarine has been found in the depth charge," the memorandum continued.

One of the lessons of the war, it was added, has been that many vessels, though seriously damaged by mines, torpedo or collision, may be brought to port if prompt and proper effort is made toward their salvage. Figures were given showing the distances steamed by twenty-one destroyers during the two months preceding the date of the memorandum. Reference was made to the U.S. Navy Aviation stations constructed at various points in France and to the personnel of the force.

#### Escort of Troop Convoys.

Resuming the reading of his testimony, Admiral Wilson said: "In the beginning the escort for U.S. troopship convoys was provided by vessels based on Queenstown. As the number of destroyers assigned to the American forces in France was increased the U.S. Navy gradually took over the escort of these convoys. The number of troops handled under the different conditions was 47,931 before Nov. 1, 1917, and 1,004,826 from that date until Dec. 1, 1918. Of these, U.S. Navy forces at Queenstown furnished escort through submarine zones, assisted by naval forces in France, for 175,211 men; the Queenstown forces, assisted by naval forces in France, furnished escort through submarine zones, assisted through pilot waters, for 122,914, while naval forces in France furnished escort through the submarine zone and through pilot waters, for 607,932 men. The naval forces in France, in addition, routed and escorted through the dangerous area, the greater part of the storeships coming to the west coast of France with supplies.

"In the case of convoys escorted by the naval forces in France, the routing was accomplished in the following manner; Through the London office we received information as to the time that convoys would pass through certain positions well to the westward of the zone of normal submarine activity. After the receipt of this information all routing and protecting, including the preparation and issuing of operation orders to insure destroyers meeting up with the convoys on the high seas to escort them clear of all other convoys, were handled directly and entirely by the forces under my command."

Practically all homeward bound troopships from the west coast of France (many of them carrying sick and wounded) and empty storeships were routed and escorted through the dangerous area directly and entirely by the forces under Admiral Wilson's command. Going west, the escorting vessels dropped their convoy when clear of the submarine zone, and had time to make contact with the incoming groups beyond the danger zone. Every effort was made to clear ships as soon as practicable after they were discharged, and escorts were held in port as long as possible in order to take as many ships as possible westward, and to have time to meet the incoming groups while still clear of the danger zone.

The group escort work grew rapidly. During January, 1918, three troop convoys, in all seven troop ships, made the coast of France; while in July, 1918, eight troop groups containing fifty-two troop ships arrived on the coast. There were, on one day, from three different French ports, five outward-bound convoys, of different speeds, each to be routed clear of other convoys and of submarines. Admiral Wilson continued:

#### A Distinct American Unit.

"From the date I assumed command, Nov. 1, 1917, to the end of the war, the U.S. Navy in France, while completely and in the most friendly way co-operated with the French navy, was, by full agreement with the senior Allied naval commander, organized, operated and handled as a distinct American naval force, under the direct and immediate command of an American rear admiral, who, most ably and loyally assisted by his staff and the personnel of the entire force, was responsible for



the successful carrying out of the mission of the force, viz: to safeguard U.S. troop and store ships; to co-operate with the French naval forces.

"Since the war I have been closely and actively engaged in constructive work as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. I have had no time or desire to bring up things of the past. I well know that the lessons to be learned from the war will be studied by most competent officers in the Division of Operations and the General Board, whose duties are to study these lessons and to apply them to the future plans of the Navy. I have studied the summary of Admiral Sims at the conclusion of his statement before this committee, and with his general observations on policy and organization I am in hearty accord."

#### Admiral Wilson's Conclusions.

The Admiral ended the reading of his testimony by submitting the following conclusions:

1. The active vessels of the Fleet were better prepared for war than they had ever been before.
2. Full and complete plans had been drawn up to meet the enemy in case he made our coast.
3. That from the moment war was declared the entire Navy—the Department as well as the Fleet—entered into the prosecution of the war with the greatest energy, and its accomplishment deserves the commendation of the nation.
4. As soon after the declaration of war as practicable, in fact within four days, we were in conference with the accredited representatives of the British and French Admiralties, and as soon as we learned from the naval representatives of our associates the manner in which we could best co-operate, immediate and efficient steps were taken to send our available ships overseas.
5. A great part of our Army was safely transported 3,000 miles across the sea by the Navy, and no soldier or passenger embarked on a Navy transport during the war was lost through the effort of the enemy.
6. Naturally "hindsight" may discover many things that might have been done better, but when we consider that the Navy expended six times its former size in ships, and eight times its officers and men; whereas it accomplished so many big things that seemed almost impossible; when we consider what it did do; the things it did not do, the mistakes it made are so relatively unimportant that they are hardly worth considering in comparison. Results are what count.
7. That our naval forces, from the start, co-operated in a most successful manner with the naval forces of our associates in many portions of the sea, and by their splendid and efficient work materially aided in shortening the war, and in this manner saving untold life and property.

#### Ready to Meet German Fleet in 1917.

On cross-examination Admiral Wilson said that had the German fleet made a 3,000 mile trip across the ocean to attack the American Fleet it would have been given "a sound drubbing." The Fleet, on coming north in 1917 from its southern training, was fit to meet the Germans, he asserted. "Of course," he said in reply to Chairman Hale, "had we had cruisers and destroyers we could have used them. We had what Congress gave us." He again declared that the Navy was on a war basis as soon as the German Ambassador was given his passports, adding: "Let me say, we have officers to-day who are making a study of the preparedness issue."

In referring to work done by the U.S. Navy force in France in repairing its ships, Admiral Wilson said: "We repaired ships with holes in them made by torpedoes, through which one could drive a truck. We repaired ships with their bows knocked off. The sky was the limit to our repair facilities." Mr. Hale asked: "You think the American force contributed successfully to the winning of the war?" The Admiral replied: "I know it, sir, and many able French people told me the same thing."

Mr. Hale asked if the Navy was now properly prepared, to which the Admiral replied that it was. The Secretary of the Navy, he said, should have a Navy adviser, to be held responsible for drawing plans and for the successful execution of them. In war time the heads of the various bureaus conferred with the Chief of Naval Operations, and that same principle should be adhered to in peace time. He favored the retention of a civilian head of the Navy, adding: "The salvation of the Navy is to have a civilian Secretary as its head, not a military man."

Mr. Hale asked if the Navy was ready from stem to stern on the declaration of war. "I never saw the Navy better prepared," was the reply.

#### Our Navy's Co-operation Saved Life and Tonnage.

The witness submitted a detailed statement at this point on the present condition of his command, showing that it is necessary that the pay of the Navy be increased, and adding: "We have just arrived at the place where we need a friend."

In reply to Senator Pittman Admiral Wilson said that the Navy was not responsible for the loss of life and tonnage as alleged by Admiral Sims: "Our naval forces from the start," he said, "co-operated in a most successful manner with our associates. . . . and in this way saved life and tonnage." Mr. Hale observed: "It is certain we were responsible for some loss," but Admiral Wilson denied this absolutely and unqualifiedly. "I have read all the testimony," he said, "and with all due modesty I can say I was in a position to know our record."

"We failed to adopt the convoy," said Mr. Hale. Quickly the Admiral replied: "We adopted the convoy plan on time." He then asked Mr. Hale: "How about England; she did not adopt it until long in the war?"

"Too much reliance has been placed on one man's opinion," Admiral Wilson said, in a further colloquy with Senator Hale. "When this investigation opened the best interests of the Navy would have been conserved if the committee had closed shop within three or four days after the investigation started."

Admiral Wilson next was asked if the Navy Department was keeping abreast with the times. "I can give you facts, not an opinion," he said. "In 1915 I came in contact with the present Secretary and later, with two other officers, we held a conference. We discussed the submarine and we came away from the conference realizing that the Secretary could be counted on to give his aid in Navy matters." Again reference was made to the question of defeating the German fleet or the enemy defeating the Navy. The Admiral said: "Victory would have been ours, no matter what time the German fleet came to American waters." A question as to who was responsible for the shortage of cruisers and destroyers he thus answered: "Well, sir, if the buck is going to be passed, I don't think it should land on the Navy."

Mr. Hale asked if the Navy should not have had cruisers for defensive purpose. The Admiral replied: "Mr. Senator, you should never ask a Navy officer that question—we deal with offensive questions." He added: "Congress will never go wrong if it follows the advice of the expert officers in the Navy, but Congress will go wrong if it follows the non-technical advisers outside of it. I am not speaking about the question of policy."

Mr. Hale announced that Rear Admirals F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., and Thomas Washington, U.S.N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation, would be heard by the com-

mittee on April 9. Mr. Hale said that Admiral Washington would testify on the present personnel, and he asked that Admiral Wilson attend the April 9 session as further questions in this connection might be asked him.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., was scheduled to testify before the sub-committee on April 9.

### ADMIRAL FLETCHER COURT OF INQUIRY.

#### Cross-Examination of Captain Long.

When the court of inquiry that is investigating the action of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., in detaching Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, U.S.N., from his command of naval activities in France during hostilities resumed its hearing on April 2 the entire session on that day was devoted to the cross-examination of Capt. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., former aid for operations on Admiral Sims's staff in London. Captain Long refused to modify his previous testimony that Admiral Fletcher disregarded Admiral Sims's instructions that he (Fletcher) formulate a safe doctrine for convoy operations. In response to questions asked by counsel for Admiral Fletcher, Captain Long said that a general doctrine of convoy operations was formulated at Queenstown for the destroyer force there as early as May, 1917. He attributed the loss of the troop transport Antilles to Admiral Fletcher's alleged disregard of instructions from Admiral Sims.

When the Antilles was struck the convoy was proceeding in single file, Captain Long testified, adding that it was the "most dangerous possible formation." Admiral Fletcher, he said, had previously been ordered by Admiral Sims to issue general convoy instructions prescribing a "line abreast" formation. No such instructions, he said, ever were issued. Every convoy that sailed from the French coast during Admiral Fletcher's command at Brest, Captain Long declared, proceeded in column formation. Counsel for Admiral Fletcher read reports from Admiral Sims to the Navy Department that the convoy forces under command of Admiral Fletcher were "wholly inadequate" to the service required. The reports presented to support the contention that Admiral Fletcher's forces were not adapted to operate under a comprehensive "doctrine" as to formation.

During the session of April 3 Comdr. H. D. Cooke, U. S.N., who was the commanding officer of one of the yachts of the Brest force, testified that convoy operations of Admiral Fletcher's command might have been improved if the Admiral had laid down a general doctrine in writing. He added, however, that only one or two important elements of operation covered in the doctrine later promulgated by Admiral Wilson had not been prescribed in verbal conferences during Admiral Fletcher's period of command.

#### Admiral Wilson's Testimony.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., commander-in-chief Atlantic Fleet, who was detailed to command the U.S. Navy forces on the French coast after Admiral Fletcher had been detached, was a witness on April 5 before the Court of Inquiry at the Navy Department. He told of his arrival at Brest on Nov. 1, 1917, and the details of his orders. He stated that the six yachts available for escort duty upon his arrival were inadequate, and that there were a number of other yachts only useful in convoy duty on the French coast, but not suitable for deep-sea escort. The six yachts were not proper boats to escort ships on the high seas, he said, and on taking command he issued orders that the yachts were not to be used for such duty, having determined rather to delay convoys than to take chances with them. He added: "I stated this so that all the force would know it, and the force commander (Admiral Sims) also knew it." The Alcedo and Corsair were withdrawn shortly after he took command at Brest and thereafter convoy work was done by the five coal burning destroyers sent him when he had recommended to the force commander that facilities for convoy work were entirely inadequate. He arrived in Brest with only three officers on his staff, and four yeomen who were competent. He told Captain Magruder he wished him to stay as chief of staff until Capt. John Halligan, Jr., could take up the work. "If I hadn't had these officers of my own staff, I could not have functioned, for the force under Captain Magruder was wholly inadequate to the work," said Admiral Wilson.

Asked what were his impressions on arriving at Brest, he said among the first conclusions he had reached was work should be started at once to bring facilities up to the limit; and that seventy destroyers constituted the force he estimated as necessary. In a letter to Admiral Sims on Nov. 11, 1917, on the mission of the vessels at Brest, he stated that he had available five destroyers and five yachts that were in any particular capable, and all other craft were too small. On Nov. 13, 1917, in a letter to Admiral Sims he stated that after conferring with the French naval authorities it was the latter's view that his force was deficient by twenty destroyers. He also suggested the assignment to him of the largest United States destroyers and an exchange of the yachts for Coast Guard cutters.

#### Good Work of Convoy Officers.

Answering a question, Admiral Wilson said he carried out the mission of the force commander, of course; but that he could say that all instructions he had received left him absolutely in control and placed all responsibility upon him for operations on the French coast. He received communications from London, he said, giving information on convoy work throughout the theater of war, which were studied by himself and his staff. When he took command, he found the commanders of the yachts and destroyers doing especially fine work with the facilities available, and they were deserving of the highest praise. He had, in fact, only one disciplinary case arise during his command at Brest. There was no evidence of a lack of knowledge of operations by the ship commanders; they were very skillful. Asked as to discipline and morale, Admiral Wilson recalled particularly that on Nov. 12, 1917, with the arrival of four of our largest transports, "things broke a bit, and," he said, "I had to take a firm stand." He added that during the time the American naval forces were operating at Brest there was not one case of dereliction which brought discredit upon the Service. "After passing through the war zone," he said, "the men on the transports were inclined to celebrate."

Relative to the status of Capt. R. H. Jackson, naval attaché at Paris, through whom all correspondence was passing, Admiral Wilson said he thought this method was unnecessary, and as Captain Jackson was one of his friends he took the matter up with him, simply stopped the practice, and nothing was said about it. On relieving Captain Magruder, Admiral Fletcher having departed, the Admiral said he was surprised to find so big an organization handled by so few men. He considered that

the force under Admiral Fletcher was inadequate, absolutely so. There was read into the record a letter to Admiral Sims dated Nov. 1, 1917, accompanied by a report from Admiral Fletcher showing from operation of one convoy that the escort was only about twenty-seven per cent. efficient. Counsel for Admiral Fletcher introduced a list of thirty-five destroyers and two tenders based on Queenstown between August and October, 1917, and after questioning Capt. J. J. Ruby, of the office of Naval Operations, as to its authenticity, on objection from Captain Twining of counsel for Admiral Sims, the court went into executive session, and finally decided to admit the list in evidence.

For the first time since the court convened, Admiral Sims absent himself. Admiral Wilson, it will be recalled, was the subject of correspondence between Admiral Sims and Secretary Daniels, in which the former protested against the assignment to Admiral Wilson of the command of the Atlantic Fleet.

#### Dissatisfaction of Admiral Sims.

At the afternoon session, answering questions in cross-examination asked by Captain Twining whether Admiral Wilson recalled definite statements by Admiral Sims or representatives in London and Paris, and whether he got the impression that he was being sent to Brest to straighten out matters, Admiral Wilson said a long time had intervened to remember exactly, but to his mind there was no doubt that Admiral Sims was dissatisfied with the way things were going and that he "made the change for the better"; but he could not recall definite conversation on the subject. From Admiral Sims's action he was impressed that something was wrong. He took with him Captain Halligan and Lieutenants Reynolds and Tisdale, and on arrival found Captain Magruder in command. He told the latter to work with Captain Halligan until he became acquainted with the work, when Captain Magruder was to be sent to command the mine-sweeping force. Lieutenant Reynolds was confidential coding officer and Lieutenant Anderson was retained as radio officer by direction of the Force Commander. He assigned Lieutenant Tisdale as flag secretary, succeeding Paymaster Carey, who was placed in charge of courts and boards. The Admiral had no recollection of courts sitting at the time of his arrival at Brest, but it was necessary to organize courts for at least three men had been awaiting trial for some time. Later Comdr. T. R. Kurtz came to his staff to relieve Lieutenant Commander Davis. Commander Kurtz came to the relief of Captain Halligan, who as chief of staff had too much work as head of the division of operations, which he (the Admiral) did not personally attempt to handle. He found ample work to do, work which increased tenfold during his command of the forces in France. He was made commander of all activities in France in January, 1918.

Asked if he did not desire to modify his statement on the inadequacy of the force upon his arrival at Brest, Admiral Wilson said that upon reaching the French port it appeared to him as though there was practically nothing to work with. Officers were quartered in three rooms and, in comparison with the establishment at Gibraltar, it "appeared a very small concern." If he had brought no skeleton of a staff with him it would have been difficult to accomplish the work with the facilities at hand. The system, so far as he knew, was all right; but he came at a peculiar time, when Captain Magruder was trying to handle all jobs. He felt then, and feels now, said the Admiral, that from what he found at Brest Admiral Fletcher did not receive much assistance from the Force Commander. The Admiral then described in detail the building up of his organization and the district organizations.

Asked as to the service rendered by Captain Magruder, Admiral Wilson said that in the ten days he was acting chief of staff, before taking command of mine sweepers, the Captain's service was highly satisfactory. The same question relating to Commander Freeman was answered to the effect that his conduct as escort commander resulted in his being told to pack his bag and sail for home. This was the only case necessitating disciplinary action taken by him in the case of a Navy officer in command of work at sea. Relative to Lieutenant Commander Dinger, the Admiral said he never found out what this officer did, but he requested that he be detached. As officer for repairs he was unsatisfactory, said the Admiral.

#### Inadequacy of Admiral Fletcher's Force.

As to knowledge of the situation while Admiral Fletcher was in command, the Admiral said he knew Admiral Fletcher "had only worthless yachts to escort ships to sea. There was no question under heaven that the force was inadequate, for I had to suffer under similar conditions for months." Up to the first of November, 1917, 47,000 men were brought to the coast of France, and it was his mission to take those ships to sea. The first four groups (with General Pershing's initial force) were taken out by the Queenstown forces and the others by the forces based on Brest. He did not know in detail what Admiral Fletcher had to do; but from historical study he had a very fair idea of what he had to do and to do with. Admiral Wilson emphasized his letters of Nov. 11 and 13, 1917, and stated that he would like to read other letters and extracts from his war diary. His last letter to Admiral Sims, he said, April 22, 1918, con-

(Continued on page 984.)

### DESERTIONS FROM THE U.S. NAVY.

From reports at the Navy Department it is learned that approximately 900 enlisted men deserted from the U.S. Navy during the month of March, including thirteen chief petty officers and about 200 of the older men, practically all of them petty officers. This shows a decided increase over February, when desertions aggregated 765, including 204 petty officers.

### NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Navy officers ordered to command ships on March 31 were Comdr. Frank N. Eklund to command the *John Francis Burnes*; Lieut. Comdr. James C. Van de Carr, the *Eagle 17* and Submarine Division Five, and Lieut. T. T. Patterson, the *L-3*.

Comdr. Arthur L. Bristol, U.S.N., was on April 1 ordered to command the U.S.S. *Herndon*.

Comdr. James D. Wilson, U.S.N., was ordered detached from the *Moody* on April 5 and was assigned to command the *Sproston*.

Lieut. Comdr. Horatio J. Pierce, U.S.N., was on April 2 assigned to duty as aid and flag secretary on the staff of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commanding the forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Lieut. Esten B. Roger, U.S.N., who has been conducting tests of the Martin torpedo airplane at Dayton,



Ohio, has been ordered by the Navy Department to continue on this duty indefinitely.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

##### Pacific Fleet Seaplane Tender.

The U.S.S. Mugford has been designated by the Navy Department as a tender for the NC seaplane division Mugford to fit her for this duty except that two extra of the Pacific Fleet. No changes will be made in the torpedo tubes and mounts will be removed and in place of each tube a 1,500 gallon gasoline tank installed. The Mugford will be ready for this duty July 1.

##### Navy Tenders' Names.

Suggestion has been made to the Navy Department, which is awaiting approval by Secretary Daniels, that the names "Langley" and "Wright" be given the U.S.S. Jupiter and to the B-type vessel which is to become an aviation tender, as is the Jupiter. The Secretary has authorized a Navy aviation exhibit at Atlantic City, May 20-30.

##### U.S. Navy Men Restore Order.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, stating that at the request of the British Consul the U.S.S. Elcano and the U.S.S. Samar on March 13 sent a landing force to the British concession at Kinkiang (China) to quell rioting between coolies and concession police. The dispatch stated that the landing force restored order and returned after two hours ashore.

##### Marine Exposition in New York.

The National Marine League, whose headquarters are in New York city, is to give its first marine exposition at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, commencing on April 12 and continuing until April 17. There will be a display of American shipbuilding, ship operation, marine engineering, ports, training for sea service, ship models, marine paintings, inventions, U.S. Navy and U.S. Shipping Board exhibits, and motion pictures. Lectures on marine topics will be given. Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., is a member of the general celebration committee.

##### Launch of the U.S.S. Peary.

The U.S.S. destroyer Peary, named for the late Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was launched at Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1920. The vessel was christened by Mrs. Marie Stafford, his daughter, who was born in the Arctic regions. The new vessel has a length over all of 314 feet 4 1/2 inches and a displacement of 1,308 tons. Her estimated speed is thirty-five knots. She will be provided with two propellers and Parsons geared turbines. The main battery of the destroyer is four 4-inch guns and she will have four 2-inch triple torpedo tubes on deck.

##### Transfer of Navy Men Back to Ships.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, under date of April 1 announced that enlisted men of the Navy who are honorably discharged and present themselves for re-enlistment may, if they so desire, be transferred to the ships from which last discharged. In all cases, it is pointed out, the men should thoroughly understand that no promise can be made as to the length of time they will be retained on board such ships.

##### Salt Pork Issue Discontinued.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the commanders-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, announces that salt pork will be discontinued as a component of the Navy ration as soon as the present stocks have become exhausted. There is practically no demand for salt pork; bacon and ham being substituted generally.

#### MARINE CORPS NOTES.

##### Special Recruiting for 5th U.S. Marines.

A new recruiting order of the U.S. Marine Corps specifies that for one month, beginning April 1, a special class of recruits will be accepted for duty with the 5th U.S. Marine regiment only. This regiment is stationed at Quantico, Va., where a Marine school providing vocational and technical training is located. These special recruits are to be attached to the Expeditionary Brigade, stationed at Quantico, in readiness and in constant training for war or expeditionary duty.

##### Elliott Trophy Match, U.S.M.C.

The Elliott Trophy Match for the U.S.M.C. will be held at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., immediately upon the completion of the Marine Corps Competition, which is scheduled to take place there on Monday, May 3, 1920. The competition for possession of the Elliott trophy will consist of the complete firing of the Army qualification course, and two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 10,000 yards. Each post in the Marine Corps is eligible to enter one team of eight firing members. In view of the shortage of enlisted men throughout the Service commanding officers may, if they so desire, designate their post representatives in the Olympic team try-outs, Marine Corps Competition and Eastern Division Rifle Competition to participate in the Elliott Trophy Match as members of their respective post teams. Where the representation of any post in the three events mentioned above is less than the number required to form a team for the Elliott Trophy Match such additional men as may be necessary to form a complete team shall be ordered to Quantico.

##### Small Arms Qualifications, U.S.M.C.

During the month of January 564 officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps qualified in marksmanship as follows: Eighty-eight as expert riflemen, 122 as sharpshooters and 354 as marksmen, a percentage of 73. The 4th Regiment scored 100 per cent., all men of that organization qualifying. During February 343 men qualified at Parris Island, S.C., and forty-three at Macquinnaya, P.I., percentages of 99.5 and 93.4, respectively.

##### A Marine Corps Night.

The meeting of George Washington Post No. 1, American Legion, District of Columbia, on the evening of April 6, at the Marine barracks, was designated as "Marine Corps Night," and a very interesting entertainment was given for the 500 members present. Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, who commanded the 4th Brigade of Marines in France and Germany. Major Edwin N. McClellan, historical officer of the Marine Corps, with the assistance of 150 illustrations, described the historic incidents in which the Marines have participated from 1740 to the present date. A moving picture film was shown of the Marines in Haiti and Pvt. G. Stickeler, U.S.M.C., as a Hebrew comedian, kept the audience in continual laughter for about fifteen minutes.

#### Distinguished Service Cross Awarded.

The War Department announces that by direction of the President the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded Capt. John A. Minnis, U.S.M.C., for extraordinary heroism in action near Mexy, France, on July 15, 1918. During an enemy drive he reorganized a unit that had lost its officers and held his position against an enemy attack. A short time later he gallantly led fifteen men in a counter-attack, under heavy machine gun fire, repulsed the enemy and captured twenty-four prisoners. Captain Minnis is at present on duty at San Diego, Calif.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

Because of the lack of personnel, the following Coast Guard cutters have been ordered to prepare to go out of commission: Comanche, at Galveston; Pamlico, at Newbern, N.C.; Apache, at Baltimore; Itaska, at New York; Gresham, at Boston. The crews have been ordered to the West coast to join the Unalga, Algonquin and Bear. The Unalga sails about April 15 for the Bering Sea, and the Algonquin is scheduled to follow soon after. The Bear leaves May 2 on the Arctic cruise.

Coast Guard aviation station at Morehead City, N.C., was on March 25 placed in commission, with Lieut. Robert Donohue in charge.

Capt. William P. Kain and Clement J. Todd, U.S. C.G., line officers, have submitted their resignations from the Service. Both were commissioned in 1912.

The resignation of Capt. W. P. Kain, U.S.C.G., has been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury as of July 7, 1920.

Senior Capt. J. H. Brown, U.S.C.G., has been designated commanding officer of the Bering Sea patrol fleet, and departs from San Francisco for Unalaska April 13 on the Coast Guard cutter Unalga, which has been assigned to this patrol.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

The list of vessels of the U.S. Navy, with their stations and mail addresses, will be found on pages 968-89 of this issue.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published on pages 988-89 of this issue:

Culgoas. Sailed from Guantanamo for New York April 5. Dale. Sailed from Boston for Guantanamo April 6. Hale. Sailed from Philadelphia for Charleston April 6. New Mexico. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., April 6. Orion. Sailed from Cristobal for Hampton Roads April 6. Astoria. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., April 6. Bridge. Arrived at Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Solace and Utah. Arrived at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, April 6. Bath. Sailed from Mare Island for Puget Sound April 7. Ballard. Sailed from Chatham, England, for Adriatic Sea April 6. Beaufort. Sailed from Port-au-Prince for Cape Haitien, Haiti, April 6. Belknap, Haraden and Stockton. Sailed from Norfolk for Charleston April 7. Dolphin. Sailed from Vera Cruz for Key West, Fla., April 5. Idaho. Sailed from San Francisco for San Pedro April 7. Vestal. Sailed from Pichilichil for Magdalena Bay, Mexico, April 6. Beck, Crowninshield, Dickerson, Hervert, Leary, Rodgers and Schenck. Arrived at Guantanamo April 6. Flusser. Sailed from Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, April 7. Freble, Proteus and Prometheus. Sailed from Guantanamo to sea April 6. Rampage. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., April 7. Sapelo. Sailed from Guantanamo for Key West, Fla., April 7.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Orders Issued to Officers March 31, 1920.

Comdr. F. N. Eklund to conn. f.o. U.S.S. John Francis Burnes and in command when commissioned. Comdr. H. T. Dyer to assigned duty, London, conn. R-38. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr to command Submarine Div. Five, additional duty command U.S.S. Eagle 17 and Submarine Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Lieut. D. C. Woodward to continue duty U.S.S. Bush. Lieut. Comdr. W. O. Henry to conn. f.o. U.S.S. John Francis Burnes and as exec. off. when commissioned. Gunr. J. V. Hockman to U.S.S. N-5. Chief Pharm. F. D. Meares to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md. Btan. G. Miller to U.S.S. South Carolina. Lieut. P. C. Morgan to U.S.S. Yarnall as exec. off. Lieut. R. T. Patterson to command U.S.S. L-3. Lieut. H. J. Ray to U.S.S. Idaho. A.P. Clerk O. Schafhaute to U.S.S. Birmingham, duty with supply officer. Lieut. C. W. Kallach to U.S.S. Kittery. Lieut. A. J. Miller to U.S.S. Mercy. Lieut. W. Moore to Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va. Lieut. D. P. Taggart to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Lieut. D. A. York (Med. Corps) to duty Naval Hosp., Key West, Fla. Btan. T. F. Calhoun to U.S.S. Frederick. Lieut. (j.g.) V. D. Duke to conn. f.o. U.S.S. John Francis Burnes and on board as engr. off. when commissioned. Lieut. T. C. Edrington (Med. Corps) to U.S.S. Louisiana as supply officer. Lieut. A. L. Gaither (Med. Corps) to U.S.S. Albatross.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 1, 1920.

Comdr. A. L. Bristol to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Herndon and in command when commd. Lieut. M. J. Dambacher (Sup. Corps) to assistant to supply officer, Naval Supply Station, Hampton Roads, Va. Lieut. R. E. McCorkindale (Civil Eng. Corps) to navy yard, Washington, D.C., in Public Works Dept. Lieut. J. E. Roberts to disbursing district, Great Lakes, Ill.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 2, 1920.

Comdr. H. E. Kays to U.S.S. Kansas as ex. off. Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Boucher to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa. Lieut. Comdr. F. Morrison to U.S.S. Louisiana as ex. off. Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Pierce to duty as aid and flag secretary on staff of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Comdr. Forces Eastern Mediterranean. Lieut. W. P. Bacon to U.S.S. Bridgeport. Lieut. B. H. Blair to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Herndon and on board as ex. off. when commd. Ensign R. H. Brasel to U.S.S. Penguin. Lieut. B. S. Dague to U.S.S. Nevada. Lieut. S. A. Folsom (M.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd. Pharm. E. W. Hawkins to U.S.S. Comfort. Lieut. P. Hotchkiss to U.S.S. Eagle 60. Lieut. J. A. Marsh (M.C.) to Marine Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind. Gun. S. Pepin to U.S.S. Tern. Lieut. P. W. Yeatman to Ellis as ex. off. Lieut. (j.g.) F. Seaborn to U.S.S. Astoria. Lieut. (j.g.) P. J. Weiss to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 3, 1920.

Lieut. J. C. Richards to Nav. Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md. Lieut. H. B. Salada to duty U.S.S. Idaho.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. I. Stiles to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. William B. Preston and on board when commd. Lieut. E. Glenn (M.C.) died March 25, 1920. Lieut. (j.g.) J. A. Shearer to U.S.S. Kappahannock. Lieut. (j.g.) J. P. Lucas to U.S.S. Nanshan. Lieut. (j.g.) A. R. Tiburne to Coco Solo, C.Z., as aerographer.

Ensign A. J. Ayer to U.S.S. Umpqua as engr. off.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. P. Early to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 5, 1920.

Comdr. J. D. Wilson to command U.S.S. Aposton. Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Foster to duty Marine Expeditionary Force, Haiti. Ensign H. Austin to U.S.S. Orion. Ensign B. B. Dowell to U.S.S. Shawmut duty involving actual flying in aircraft; addl. duty aerographer. Lieut. (j.g.) G. A. Otto to Nav. Aviation Detachment, 14th Nav. Dist. duty involving actual flying aircraft; addl. duty aerographer. Lieut. G. W. Grove to U.S.S. Harding as ex. off. Lieut. C. W. Johnson to U.S.S. Tracy. Ensign L. J. Mulrooney to U.S.S. Harding. Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Murdoch to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. Lieut. C. J. Naprasnik to U.S.S. Connecticut. Gun. R. H. Scherer to U.S.S. Columbia. Lieut. R. F. Sledge (M.C.) to U.S.S. Ramapo. Gun. F. C. Sechner to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd. Lieut. (j.g.) G. L. Thomas (S.C.) to U.S.S. South Carolina as asst. to supply off. Lieut. W. W. Webb to U.S.S. Barker. Pharm. W. F. Orell to U.S.S. Texas. Lieut. (j.g.) E. J. Driscoll to U.S.S. Charles Ausburn. A.P. Clerk L. B. Gresson to U.S.S. Virginia, duty with supply off.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 6, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer to U.S.S. Texas as senior assistant engineer officer. Ensign G. P. O. Hansen to U.S.S. Long Beach. Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olson to command U.S.S. Moody. Lieut. (j.g.) I. D. Spoonmore to U.S.S. Dolphin. Ensign W. J. Williams to U.S.S. K-5. Ensign C. E. Earle to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. Ensign C. S. Bailey (S.C.) to U.S.S. Sacramento as supply officer. Btan. C. C. R. Christensen to U.S.S. Columbia.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 2—Major Gen. L. W. T. Walker retired March 27, 1920. Capt. W. G. Hawthorne to M.B., Parris Island, S.C., upon arrival East Coast. Second Lieut. G. Nielson and E. S. Tuttle to M.B., Norfolk, Va., upon arrival East Coast. Mar. Gunners H. Ogden, G. P. Moore and H. Kingnorth to M.B., Quantico, Va., upon arrival East Coast. APRIL 3—First Lieut. B. Gootie, jr., dropped from rolls of Marine Corps. APRIL 5—Second Lieut. C. J. Widdfield to M.B., Charleston, S.C. APRIL 6—Capt. R. E. Davis to Hqrs., Central Recruiting Division, Chicago, Ill. APRIL 7—Lieut. Col. W. H. Pritchett to duty in command M.B., N.S., New Orleans, La. Majors E. W. Banker and F. A. Barker to Hqrs., M.C. Capt. J. A. Minnis to Nav. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for aviation duty. APRIL 8—First Lieut. T. A. Tighe orders Jan. 7, 1920, modified; upon arrival U.S. to Quantico, Va., instead of Mare Island, Calif.

#### COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS.

The following first lieutenants of the Coast Guard were nominated to the Senate on April 5, to have the temporary rank of captain in the Coast Guard from Sept. 25, 1919: Fletcher W. Brown, Henry Coyle, Robert Donohue, Frank J. Gorman, Loyd V. Kiehn, Gordon W. MacLennan, Earl G. Rose, Edward H. Stahl, Elmer F. Stone, Carl C. von Paulsen and John E. Whitbeck.

#### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

APRIL 1—Capt. of Engrs. W. M. Prall to Unalga. Capt. W. K. Thompson to Headquarters for duty. Capt. G. U. Stewart to Unalga. Capt. F. L. Austin to Bothwell. Capt. of Engrs. H. Kotaschmar to Florida Coast Patrol. Capt. P. H. Scott to command Seneca. Capt. of Engrs. T. G. Lewton to inspection duty, Oakland, Calif. Capt. of Engrs. C. E. Sugden to Coast Guard Aviation Station, Morehead City, N.C. Capt. F. A. Nichols to Unalga. APRIL 2—Capt. W. P. Kain resignation accepted, effective July 7, 1920. Sr. Capt. J. M. Moore to Headquarters for assignment to duty. Capt. C. J. Todd to waiting orders. APRIL 5—Capt. J. H. Quinn, retired, from 8th Coast Guard District to 3d District, Wakefield, R.I. (T). APRIL 6—Capt. W. N. Derby to Earp. APRIL 7—3d Lieut. A. C. Mandeville to Unalga. Capt. B. L. Brockway to Unalga. Sr. Capt. J. C. Cantwell from Northern Division to waiting orders. Capt. H. H. Wolf command Yeona (from Tallapoosa) temporarily.

#### NAVY AND MARINE CORPS G.C.M. CASES.

Major Chandler Campbell, U.S.M.C., was tried by G.C.M. Feb. 2, 1920, at Parris Island, S.C., and was found guilty of drunkenness. He was sentenced to lose four numbers in his grade. Five members of the court, in view of the previous excellent record of the accused, recommended him to the clemency of the reviewing authority. The Secretary of the Navy on Feb. 18, 1920, approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and directed that Major Campbell be released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. 44, Feb. 24, N.D.) Second Lieut. Carl J. Norstrand, U.S.M.C., was found guilty on Jan. 10, 1920, by a G.C.M. at San Pedro de Macoris, D.R., of drunkenness and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the U.S. Marine Corps and from the U.S. naval service. On Feb. 19, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy, in view of the fact that 2d Lieutenant Norstrand served most gallantly with the 4th Brigade of Marines in France, in practically all of its actions against the enemy; that he was awarded the D.S.C.; and in view of the recommendations of the court and convening authority for clemency and the recommendation of the Major General Commandant, U.S.M.C., mitigated the sentence to the loss of \$50 per month of his pay for a period of four months, and directed that Lieutenant Norstrand be released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. 45, Feb. 28, N.D.) Ensign Otto E. Matheny, Supply Corps, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. Feb. 4, 1920, at New Orleans, La., and was acquitted of the charge of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The acquittal was approved. (C.M.O. 47, Feb. 28, 1920, N.D.) Btan. (T) Joseph Hall, U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M. Feb. 20, 1920, at Hampton Roads, Va., of drunkenness on duty. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the U.S. naval service. On March 6, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but in view of the unanimous recommendation to clemency by the court, the excellent record of the accused, and his active service on a transport throughout the World War, and the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, mitigated the sentence to the loss of \$50 per month of his pay for four months, and directed that he be released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. 51, March 12, 1920, N.D.)



## THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

The House on April 6 passed the Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$214,020,000.

The House on April 1 passed without amendment the bill (S. 3610) authorizing the President to reinstate William S. Britton, formerly second lieutenant of Infantry, who has been erroneously dropped from the rolls of the Army, and to restore him to his former position and rank in the Service by the issuance of a new commission to date from May 14, 1919, and to continue during the pleasure of the President, not longer than to the date when he shall be released by military hospital authorities; and if such release shall have occurred prior to the passage of this act to honorably discharge him from his commission as of the date of such release. He shall be entitled to receive the full pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of Infantry from the time he was dropped from the rolls of the Army until he shall be so discharged and his status in, and relation to, the Army of the United States shall be in all respects the same as it would have been had he not been dropped.

The House on April 1 passed the Senate bill (S. 2807) to correct the military record of Edward Sigerfoos, deceased, who was a colonel in the United States Army, and who was nominated by the President for appointment as brigadier general Oct. 4, 1918, said nomination being confirmed by the Senate Oct. 10, 1918, after the death of Colonel Sigerfoos, which occurred after his nomination, Oct. 7, 1918, as the result of wounds received in line of duty. The bill provides that he shall hereafter be held and considered to have become a brigadier general of the U.S. Army in the service of the United States, and to have held that office until the date of his death; and the President is authorized to issue a commission as brigadier general of the U.S. Army in the name of Edward Sigerfoos, with rank to date from Oct. 4, 1918.

The Senate on April 5 passed the bill H.R. 8314 providing for training of officers of the Army in aeronautic engineering. The bill as it was amended before passage authorizes the Secretary of War to detail such officers of the Army as he may select, not exceeding twenty-five at any one time, to attend and pursue courses of aeronautic engineering or associate study at such schools, colleges, and universities as he may select. The Secretary of War is authorized to pay tuition for the officers so detailed and to provide them with necessary textbooks and technical supplies from any moneys available for the Air Service of the Army not otherwise specifically appropriated.

The joint resolution, H.J. Res. 222, authorizing the Secretary of War to dispose of surplus dental outfits, was passed by the Senate on April 5. The Secretary is authorized to sell at public or private sale, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, all dental outfits in excess of the needs of the Government, preferentially to persons who served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or the American Red Cross of the United States during the recent war and who are at the time of such sale licensed to practice dentistry; but not more than one set of dental supplies shall be sold at private sale to any one person.

S.J. Res. 128, relating to schools and libraries at Army posts, was passed by the Senate on April 5. It provides for "those schools and libraries that may be established at such other stations or camps as the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, designate, and said provision [in Army Appropriation Act] shall be construed to authorize the furnishing of newspapers and periodicals to troops at such other stations or camps."

By the passage by the Senate on April 5 of S. 3609, it will be possible, hereafter, for Army officers with Army horses to take part in exhibitions and fairs where it would be to the advantage of the Service for them to do so.

S.J. Res. 124, passed by the Senate on April 5, extends the \$60 war bonus provision of the Revenue Act of 1919 to the enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts.

Senate Military Committee action on April 2 included favorable recommendation on bill (S. 3139) providing for the purchase of 2,000 acres of land adjoining the east side of the present military field at Fort Bliss, Texas. The purchase price is placed at \$325,700 and the field will be used for the Army Air Service. The bill (S.J. 179) providing for Army transports to take Army athletes to the Olympic games this year was also approved. The bill (S. 3896) for retirement of Lieut. Frank Schoble, jr., of the 318th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Raymond D. Day, of the 146th Infantry, was voted to be favorably reported to the Senate for action.

Mr. Wadsworth on April 1 introduced the bill (S. 4173) which proposes to amend Section 60 of the National Defense Act to read: "Sec. 60. Original enlistments in the National Guard shall be for a period of three years and subsequent enlistments for periods of one year each; provided, that persons who have served in the Army for not less than six months, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, may, after examination and qualification as to physical fitness, enlist in the National Guard for a period of one year and re-enlist for like periods."

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 185) proposing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the erection of memorial tablets at county seats in memory of American soldiers killed in the World War was introduced April 2 by Senator Harding (Ohio). The tablets would bear the names of the soldiers from each county who lost their lives.

## AMERICAN LEGION BONUS REFERENDUM PROPOSED.

George Brokaw Compton, former chairman of New York county, N.Y., organization of the American Legion, but who resigned as an expression of his disapproval of the demands on Congress of certain members of the Legion for a bonus, announced in New York city on April 6 that he intends forming a national committee whose duty it will be to take a national referendum in the Legion on the bonus question. Mr. Compton's announcement was in the form of a challenge to Franklin D'Olier, National Commander of the Legion, and a reply to Mr. D'Olier's description of those who object to a blanket bonus as "a new form of conscientious objectors." Mr. D'Olier being asked to explain his championship of bonuses in view of the fact that "such a demand is contrary to his (D'Olier's) personal convictions regarding not only the best interests of the Legion itself, but also the best interests of the whole American people." Leaders of the New York county organizations are charged with "jumping headlong on the bandwagon and driving recklessly along the road of popularity." Mr. Compton says that "it is easy for demagogues to convince the ex-Service man

that he wants a bonus and not so easy to convince him he wants to demand one." Unless the present demand is halted, he declares, the Legion will have to change its slogan from "100 per cent. Americanism" to "fifteen per cent. Americanism."

## ARMY REORGANIZATION BEFORE SENATE.

## Wadsworth Bill Presented on April 5.

The Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792) was presented to the Senate on April 5 by Senator Wadsworth, who described the general plan and intention of the measure, this precipitating a certain amount of general criticism of the universal military training feature of the bill by some of the Senators. Senator Wadsworth said that "in all wars the burden of the fighting had fallen upon the citizenry of the country and not on its few professional soldiers," and that "seven-eighths of the fighting has been borne by the citizens." He continued: "The question for Congress to decide now is whether in future emergencies the young men of America shall go into battle with a decent chance for their lives. The United States cannot ever keep a standing army big enough to defend us. The War Department's Army bill provided for an army of 675,000 men at a cost of \$800,000,000 annually. That army would not be big enough in a great war."

The bill, Mr. Wadsworth continued, would leave the states the same degree of protection by the National Guard as formerly, but would give the officers and men of the Guard a new opportunity by putting them on an equality with men of the Regular Army. It was the plan to have twenty-five per cent. of the General Staff officers picked from the Reserve, which would mean that National Guard officers would get on the General Staff, where they never before could serve. The bill makes the National Guard primarily troops of the United States, and the officers reserve officers of the United States, and secondarily state troops and officers," explained the Senator. "There is no limit under the bill to the advancement of National Guard officers."

Mr. Wadsworth then told how the Senate bill provided for a gradual reduction of the standing Army as the citizen reserve is built up. "The first year," he said, "the Regular Army would consist of 280,000 enlisted men and 18,000 officers. During the ensuing five years there would be a reduction of five per cent. a year in enlisted personnel and two per cent. in officers, so that at the end of six years the Army would consist of 210,000 enlisted personnel and 16,200 officers. At that time there would be more than 3,000,000 trained men in the citizen reserve."

## Denies Excessive Cost of Universal Training.

At this point Senator Hitchcock interrupted the speaker to inquire why "the country could not get along with an Army of 210,000 now as well as six years from now?" To this Senator Wadsworth replied: "I would not care to be responsible for a bill reducing the Regular Army below 250,000 under present world conditions." He then gave figures as to the cost of universal military training, stating that "the money we save by the annual reduction in the Regular force will almost exactly offset the cost of universal training, other assertions to the contrary notwithstanding." Senator Hitchcock also expressed his objections to the principle of universal military training, saying that his opposition was based "on its reversal of American practice with respect to imposing liability for military service." Senator McKellar declared that universal military training would cost more than \$1,000,000,000 a year, which was his chief objection to the adoption of that plan.

## Voluntary Training Plan.

When the debate on the bill began on April 7 it centered chiefly on the universal training provisions and the opposition to this plan was strong enough to force a decision to postpone the date on which the plan, if adopted, would be put into force from 1921 to 1922. Senator Wadsworth offering this amendment to the bill. Senator Nelson urged a Regular Army of 300,000 men, one-third of whom would be trained for one year only. In five years, he declared such a program would provide a force of 500,000 men capable of "filling all our immediate necessities."

As the result of an informal canvass of the Senators taken on April 7 it developed that opposition to the training plan was so strong as to make its defeat practically certain and a movement was then begun aiming at the substitution of a program of voluntary training. This took the form, on April 8, of a proposal "reluctantly" introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen for voluntary training for a four months' period for all men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight who desired it. A vote on this plan was put over until the following day to give the Senators an opportunity to study the plan.

According to this voluntary training plan, at the end of his training the volunteer would be permitted to enlist for five years in the organized Reserves, and if he did so enlist would be subject to military service should war occur during his period of enlistment. No obligation to enlist in the organized Reserve would be consequent upon the acceptance of the privilege of training. In response to an inquiry by Senator Hitchcock as to the cost of the plan, Senator Frelinghuysen said it would cost about \$280 to train a volunteer. To train 600,000 men under the compulsory plan, he said, would take about \$168,000,000 a year, and if only 100,000 volunteered it would take only one-sixth as much.

Senator Wadsworth expressed the fear that in deciding against universal training the Senate would find it necessary to eliminate also the provisions for gradual reduction of the peace-time standing Army from 280,000 the first year to 210,000 at the end of six years. With no trained Reserve behind it the Regular Army must be larger than 210,000, he said.

## DISCUSSION OF ARMY REORGANIZATION BILLS.

## Reduction of Personnel in Senate Bill.

Among the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army the effect of the provision in Section 12 of the Senate Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792) on the morale of officers has been very freely discussed in Army that portion of Section 12 which would put into effect the provision decreasing the "commissioned officers two per centum per annum for five successive years," declares that in his opinion this would be a most serious blow to preparedness, because it would have a very bad effect upon the chances of the men who come into the commissioned personnel of the Army. For example, he gives this illustration: Take a major in the Regular Army at the present time. He sees about five years ahead of him in which to attain the rank of lieutenant

colonel. If the two per cent. reduction goes into effect it will add, as a matter of course, something like five additional years to his service before he can hope to attain a lieutenant colonelcy. This standstill in grade for five years would be a decided factor in preventing the most desirable class of emergency officers from seeking appointment to the Regular Army.

It would be far better, in the opinion of this officer, to fix the limit of the commissioned strength of the Army in the Senate bill at the outset at 16,200 (or 17,800 as provided in the House bill), for then the Regular officer and the emergency or Class 3 officer would know absolutely where he stood relative to his chances of promotion. With the fixing of the strength at 16,200 or 17,800, instead of lopping off two per cent. a year for five years, the commissioned personnel would at least know there would be a flow of promotion and not a complete standstill for five years. Unquestionably this reduction provision of the Senate bill will have a decidedly harmful effect upon the chances of the men who accept commissions in the Army. So far as the reduction of the enlisted personnel is concerned, it will have little effect upon the individual because the enlisted men in the Army are in it for short periods only, and an Army career to them is not a permanent profession as it is to the commissioned personnel. In conclusion, the officer reiterated his opinion that this provision would strike a blow at preparedness because it would provide a commissioned strength composed of efficient, though unhappy, Regular officers and of former emergency officers inclined to accept appointment because they cannot make good in civil life.

## Light on Limitations Found in Army Bills.

A major of Infantry (emergency) writes concerning contemplated Army reorganization legislation that "there are several points of doubt as to the justice and policy" of some provisions inserted in the proposed measures. He presents some of these points in the form of questions, as follows:

1. Why should there be an age limitation for field grades of Army officers with a minimum at thirty-six years, when our Constitution provides that a citizen may qualify for the Senate at thirty years or for the Presidency of the United States at thirty-five?
2. Why should an officer on being taken into the Permanent Establishment be penalized on account of age, in determining rank on the single list?
3. Why should there be any clause in legislation to exempt any portion of commissioned service under Federal control in establishing rank on single list?
4. Why should not a Reserve officer be given credit for duty at training camp for officer candidates, especially if they have spent time and money in preparation for their military duties and were in some cases commissioned in 1916?
5. Why is it that an officer who wished to enter the Regular Service at the beginning of the war and was a few months too old is now prevented from retaining the rank he obtained by selection, because he is too young?

The following explanation was obtained at the War Department from an officer who has been intimately connected with the drafting of Army reorganization legislation:

1. The age limitation is based on the ages of officers of the Regular Army who, under the terms of the House bill, are expected to reach the grade of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. Due to the fact that officers are promoted by seniority it is essential in order that every man may have a reasonable expectation of reaching the grade of colonel that large numbers of young men shall not be placed on the single list ahead of older officers. The average age of majors, Regular Army, is 44.2 years, of emergency officers 41.1, and the minimum provided in the House bill 36 years; of lieutenant colonels, Regular Army, the average age is 48.1 years, of emergency officers 44 years, and the minimum provided in the House bill is 45 years; of colonels, Regular Army, the average age is 55 years, of emergency officers 47.5 years, and the House bill minimum is 48 years.

2. No penalty is involved, for the age of officers to be taken into the Regular Establishment has been worked out on the actual basis of the ages of officers now serving in the U.S. Army.

3. A clause in the House bill gives credit for all commissioned service in the Army performed while under appointment from the United States Government, whether in the Regular, provisional or temporary forces, except service under a Reserve commission while in attendance at a school or camp for the training of candidates for commission. In other words, the bill does not and should not give credit for service under any commission other than one issued by the Federal Government itself.

4. A Reserve officer in a training camp was just as much a candidate for a commission in the National Army as a civilian in the same training camp; he was required to take the same course of training and was refused a commission along with the civilian if he did not make good. To give him credit for the period he was in a training camp and to deny it to those civilians in the training camp who were not Reserve officers would certainly be unfair to the man who was not a Reserve officer.

5. There is no man who was too old to enter the Service before the World War who is now too young to get as much or more rank in the Regular Army than he would have had if he had entered the Regular Army at the beginning of the war. Officers of the Regular Army who by selection obtained grades of colonel in the war, and who had between fifteen and eighteen years of service in the Regular Army before the war began, will, under the terms of the House bill, be in the grade of major—that is, in spite of their fifteen to eighteen years of service before the war, two grades lower than the grade they obtained by the process of selection during the war.

## CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following were appointed during the week ending April 1, as candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1920, by certificate:

Illinois—16th Dist., Henry R. Freitag, Minier.  
Nevada—Senator Henderson, Grayson Schmidt, Tonopah.  
New York—9th Dist., Charles G. Meehan, 1st alt., 8033 123d street, Richmond Hill.  
North Dakota—Senator Gronna, James J. Johnson, 2d alt., Pekin.  
Oklahoma—Senator Gore, George W. Glendening, 1st alt., Harborside; Glenn W. Greer, 1st alt., Frederick.

The following candidates have been nominated for admission to the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1920, by certificate, according to announcement from The Adjutant General's Office, April 8:

Minnesota—6th dist., William L. Oberg, Blackduck.  
New Jersey—12th dist., William J. Cleary, 195 Fairview Ave., Jersey City.  
Ohio—16th dist., Floyd B. Bailey, Brink Haven.  
West Virginia—Sen. Sutherland, Robert M. Haines, 2d alt., Jodie.



## HASTENING NAVY PERSONNEL LEGISLATION.

Such provisions of the tentative House bill, "providing for the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps and for other purposes," printed in our issue of Feb. 28, page 785, as would tend to ameliorate the serious personnel situation in the Navy and Marine Corps will, on agreement of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, be attached to the Naval Appropriation bill when that measure is reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. The House Committee, in a stormy session on April 7, at which there was strong opposition to the purpose of Chairman Butler to delay action and to cut the Navy's strength, finally came to agreement after Representative Oliver, supported by former Chairman Padgett, told the committee it was useless to hold hearings on these sections of the bill. He advised that such provisions in the tentative draft be adopted as were recommended by Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, who was present. Thereupon Section 1 of the tentative draft was discussed at considerable length by the committee. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to employ on active duty, with their own consent, members of Naval Reserve Force in enlisted ratings, not to exceed 26,954 men, to serve not less than twelve nor more than eighteen months; the average number of commissioned officers of the line, permanent, temporary and reserves, on active duty is not to exceed four per cent. of the total authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Navy and members of the Reserve Force in enlisted ratings on active duty; the number of staff officers to be in same proportions as authorized by the existing law.

From this discussion the impression was gained that the committee was in favor of an extension of the combined permanent and temporary force, not to exceed the authorized permanent force, until such time as the temporary part thereof may be retained or replaced permanently. The committee decided to offer Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 (the latter amended to include the Marine Corps), 12 and 32, and sub-paragraph 5 of Section 66, relating to Marine Corps personnel, as provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill. Representatives Oliver and Padgett, supported by a majority of the sub-committee, insisted upon this procedure. Mr. Oliver strenuously opposing Chairman Butler's plan of holding down the enlisted strength of the Navy to 120,000. He said the Navy should have every opportunity to expand to its authorized strength of 143,000 and not be hampered.

Chairman Butler urged that temporary commissions be revoked, but the opposition drew attention to the fact that temporary officers are merely holding temporarily permanent vacancies, which appeared to make an impression upon the chairman, for he advocated the filling of permanent vacancies at once. Attention was further drawn to the futility of expecting to run the Navy at its present size with the 2,800 line officers of the permanent service. Finally, after a forcible address by Mr. Oliver in which he pointed out the fact that a certain strength of personnel was absolutely necessary and that it was a matter of great urgency to provide this by July 1, Chairman Butler agreed to the incorporation of the personnel provisions in the Appropriation measure. In the course of his remarks Mr. Oliver confessed that he was long of the opinion that the ambitions of the commissioned personnel were simply questions of rank, but that after the hearings which brought out the distress of the officers because of inadequate pay, he had become convinced that temporary rank added only fifteen per cent. to the pay of an officer and that this was unjust and inequitable under existing conditions.

The sections of the personnel bill, in addition to Section 1, as noted above, which will be attached to the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee, and after passage by the Senate are expected to meet with approval of the conferees from the House Committee on Naval Affairs when the Appropriation bill comes to conference, were tentatively drawn as follows:

Section 2 provides that officers holding temporary commissioned rank and warrant ranks in the Navy, and members of the Naval Reserve Force of commissioned and warrant ranks, shall be eligible for transfer to and appointment in the permanent grades or ranks in the Navy for which found qualified, not above that held on date of transfer, but not to exceed a total of 1,200, including 500 appointed from the Naval Flying Corps, with proportionate number in all staff corps now authorized.

Sec. 3. That in addition to numbers of transfers and appointments before allowed, commissioned warrant officers of more than fifteen years' service who have creditably served in the war with Germany in temporary commissioned ranks or grades in the Regular Navy may be appointed to permanent rank or grade for which qualified not above temporary rank or grade held at time of transfer.

Sec. 4. That officers appointed under any of the foregoing provisions shall not be more than 35 years of age when appointed to the line, Construction Corps, Civil Engineering Corps or Supply Corps, and not more than 38 years to Corps of Chaplains, or 40 years to Medical or Dental Corps, these age limits to be increased in cases of officers who have rendered prior service as mates or warrant or commissioned officers in the Naval Service to the extent of such prior service.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Navy may employ on active duty members of the Naval Reserve Force of commissioned and warrant ranks and midshipmen, not to exceed 400 midshipmen and 500 commissioned officers, together with such numbers of warrant and commissioned warrant rank, as the Secretary may deem necessary. The 500 commissioned officers may be employed on active duty for not more than three years.

Sec. 6. That any enlisted man or apprentice seaman honorably discharged, who re-enlists within one year, shall be entitled to gratuity of four months' pay equal to what he would have received if employed in actual service during the four months. This provision to become inoperative six months after date of approval of this act.

Sec. 9. Amends by striking out the words "until June 30, 1920," that part of the act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1920, which provides that until June 30, 1920, enlistments in Navy (and Marine Corps) may be for two, three or four years, and all laws now applicable to four-year enlistments shall apply to enlistments for a shorter period with proportionate benefits upon discharge and re-enlistment.

Sec. 12. Any officer of the Navy, eligible for promotion, who has been passed over by selection board three successive times, may, in the discretion of the President, be placed on the retired list with a percentage of pay equal to 2 1/2 per cent. of his shore duty pay for each year of service: Provided that total retired pay shall not exceed 75 per cent. of shore duty pay he was entitled to receive while on active list: Provided that term "passed over" shall be construed to mean that an officer, eligible for selection, has not been selected and some officer junior to him has been selected.

Sec. 32. Secretary of Navy is authorized to establish such ratings as necessary for proper administration of enlisted personnel of Navy.

Sec. 66, Subpar. 5. Until June 30, 1921, any deficiency existing in total number of permanent or commissioned or warrant officers of Marine Corps may be supplied by retention of officers now holding temporary commissions or warrants, or by temporary appointments to lowest commissioned or warrant grades, and by temporary promotion to all other grades until a sufficient number of officers shall be available for permanent appointment

or promotion. Provisions of Act of May 22, 1917, to temporarily increase commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of Navy and Marine Corps, and prescribing certain rights and privileges for officers of Marine Corps holding temporary appointments or promotions, shall continue in force for temporary officers herein provided.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 7, 1920.

Many guests were here for the Easter hop on Saturday evening, at which Mrs. Walthall received with Cadet Burgard. The hop was unusually large and brilliant.

At the Easter service at the Cadet Chapel the Rev. Dr. Stuck, who has recently returned from a fifteen years' residence in Alaska, preached the sermon. Mr. Mayer had prepared a special and beautiful musical program. Chaplain Wheat held an afternoon service at the old chapel.

Mrs. Timberlake entertained on Wednesday after Easter with a luncheon for Mrs. MacArthur, when the table was lovely in spring flowers, and the other guests were Mesdames Fieberger, Wilcox, Reynolds, Strong, Watson, Lewis Brown, Gance and Householder. Col. and Mrs. Watson had dinner that evening for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Gance, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner on Wednesday for their guest, Miss Anne Lumpkin, and Captain Rafferty.

Capt. and Mrs. Householder were week-end guests in New York of Dr. and Mrs. Weider, and of Rev. H. P. Silver and his sister, Mrs. R. O. Robinson. Miss Julia Fieberger has returned home after a month's visit with her grandmother, Mrs. William Johnson, at Akron, Ohio. Miss Fieberger spent Easter with Capt. and Mrs. Otto Lange at Fort Niagara.

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson were week-end guests of Mr. Robinson's father, Colonel Robinson. Col. and Mrs. Watson had luncheon on Saturday for Messrs. Duray, Ashcroft, Waring, Eakin, Grathie and Vermilye, of Cornell University, who motored up for the day from New York and spent the afternoon visiting Cadet-Nurse Watson, who had been their fellow-student at Cornell. Col. and Mrs. Danford had as guests for bridge on Saturday evening, Capt. and Mrs. O'Hara, Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton, Captains Thompson and Taylor. Guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for dinner before the Easter hop were Miss Lumpkin and Miss Betty Strong, of New York, Cadets Olmsted and Kyle.

Mrs. Barry, widow of Major Gen. Thomas Barry, and her son, Mr. Thomas Barry, were visitors at the post on Easter Sunday. Mrs. Theobald Arnold, of Collinsville, Conn., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold. Colonel Holt spent the week-end at Hartford visiting his parents. Cadets Milton Shattuck and Roberts were with Miss Lumpkin and Miss Strong the guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon on Sunday. Miss Louise Ladue, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Ladue, was the guest of Miss Newlands for several days last week.

Mrs. Arnold had a few guests in on Tuesday for informal tea and sewing. The Monday evening bridge club met with Col. and Mrs. Holt. The Reading Club met with Miss Newlands, who read some interesting reminiscences, while Mrs. Buckner gave current events. The program committee for next year has been appointed—Mesdames Crittenberger, Reynolds and Buckner. Mrs. Crittenberger and small son have returned to the post after a visit of three months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhull, at San Antonio.

The Easter vacation has provided time for pleasant visits among the younger set. Miss Virginia Walthall is spending ten days in Washington with Miss Mary Palmer and Miss Ruth Daniel; Miss Grace Arrowsmith is visiting her Miss Beverly Smith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, of Washington. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake had dinner on Saturday for Miss Arrowsmith and Miss Smith, Mrs. David Grant, Cadets Purcell, Cavender, De Bardelaben, Timberlake and Coleman Timberlake. William Ennis, of Newport, is spending his vacation with Coleman Carter and is being entertained considerably. Coleman Timberlake had an informal dancing party on Wednesday evening for the Misses Grace Arrowsmith and Beverly Smith and girls and boys of the post. Manolo Asensio is spending a few days in New York as the guest of Miss Bigelow, and Coleman Timberlake is at Fort Monroe visiting Capt. and Mrs. Nichols.

The Army nine opened its baseball season of 1920 with a defeat at the hands of the Boston College team, the score being 6 to 5. The game was a slow one and was finished in semi-darkness. The home team made two runs in the second inning, and in the first one drove Maloney off the pitcher's mound by putting over three runs, but this was the end of their scoring. Three pitchers were tried by the Army—A. Kelly, McGrath and Perwein. Post and Ericsson were the catchers during the game. The Army team was made up of Purcell, r.f.; Wilhide, 2b.; Lystad, c.f.; Honnen, 1b.; Beasley, s.s.; Johnson, 3b.; Blaik, l.f.; Post and Ericsson, c.; A. Kelly, McGrath and Perwein, p. Sacrifice hits—Honnen, Wilhide. Hits—McGrath, 3 in 3; Perwein, 4 to 3. Bases on balls—McGrath, 1; Perwein, 1. Struck out—McGrath, 2; Perwein, 3. Time—2 hours 44 minutes. Umpires—Cullum and Marshall.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 8, 1920.

Comdr. John T. Bowers, U.S.N., now on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, joined his family here for Easter at the home of Mrs. Bowers' mother, Mrs. Richard H. Green.

Lieutenant Commander Winters has commenced the building of a residence here. Lieutenant Commander Baldsley and Lieutenant Nimits are here as students in the Navy Post-Graduate School.

Miss Eleanor Treacy and her brother, Hugh, of Plainfield, N.J., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Earle P. Huff, wife of Lieutenant Commander Huff, M.C., U.S.N., at 42 Upshur row, Naval Academy.

Capt. D. N. Carpenter, M.C., now on duty here at the U.S. Naval Hospital, addressed the men's Bible class of the First Methodist Church on Sunday the subject of "The Future Life from a Doctor's Point of View."

During the coming week the Naval Academy will participate in the following sports and pastimes at the Academy: April 10, baseball with Boston College; lacrosse, Lehigh; hop, motion pictures, evening hop. April 14, baseball with Mt. St. Mary's. April 16, preliminaries in fencing for the inter-collegiate fencing at the Astor House, New York city; motion pictures for officers. April 17, finals in the international fencing; baseball, Lafayette; tennis, Tufts; lacrosse, Swarthmore; track, University of Virginia; motion pictures for midshipmen; midshipmen's hop.

Mrs. Schumacher, wife of Lieutenant Schumacher, U.S.N., is visiting here her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomas.

Winning by 6 to 5 from Princeton in an eleven-inning game, the midshipmen on Saturday evening opened their baseball season under excellent conditions and with an enormous crowd. Admiral Scates, Superintendent of the Academy, pitched the first ball. At the end of the eighth inning the Navy team led by 4 to 1, but Princeton staged a batting rally, with Trimble, Winton and Strubbing hitting safely, which, with some loose Navy fielding, resulted in four runs in the ninth. Poole hit safely in the ninth for the Navy, and errors helped him across the plate, tying the score. Both were blanked in the tenth, and in the eleventh Stubbs was passed and reached home on Garrity's error and Trimble's overthrow of third.

The midshipmen played fast lacrosse Saturday afternoon in their opening game, and had little difficulty in winning from Maryland State by 11 to 1. Seven of the Navy's goal and State's single tally were made in the first half. Owing to numerous new players the stick work and team play of the Navy team were not up to the usual standard, though the outlook is promising. Shaw and Rodas did particularly good work.

The midshipmen started their tennis season Saturday afternoon by getting a severe drubbing from Yale, the latter being the victor in five of the six strings of singles and all three of the doubles. Garland, Holstrom and Banks were out of the reach of the Navy players. Melver and Yeager did good

work for the Navy, the former defeating Wilder, and the latter pressing Wilder to the limit before he succumbed he succumbed. The Naval Academy baseball nine won from Pennsylvania State Wednesday afternoon by 6 to 5, the same score by which it won last Saturday against Princeton in the local game. Players and spectators shivered while the game was in progress, while a high wind interfered with the outfielders. With the score 5 to 1 in favor of the midshipmen at the end of the seventh, State tied the score in the eighth, though only one hit was made. The hit of Mulian's and two passes slid the bases, when L. N. Baker took Gaines's place on the slab and passed three more, sending in as many runs. Kelly took his place and passed another, but the inning ended with a double play, Poole to Milner. In the final inning Poole drove Humphreys home with a cracking double, ending the game with one hand out.

## CAMP MEADE NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., April 4, 1920.

This camp has been designated as the center for the departmental tryouts, for rifle and pistol competitions, for the Olympic games, of 1920. Lieut. Col. Alfred Brandt, 12th Cav., himself many times an expert rifle and pistol shot, is designated as officer in charge, with Major Marshall Quisenberry, 17th Inf., as adjutant; Major A. J. Patterson, 12th Inf., statistical officer; Capt. Charles G. Bankhead, 17th Inf., range officer; and Lieut. W. A. Shearer, O.D., ordnance officer. The name of Col. George S. Patton, jr., Tank Corps, as a candidate for Olympic sword and saber honors, has been accepted by the Central Training Center, U.S. Army.

On Wednesday last the camp, was the scene of much "over-seas" warfare. Aided by a platoon of five tanks, 37 mm. Stokes mortars and machine guns, the graduating class of the "Unit school for Non-commissioned Officers of Infantry," at Camp Meade, acting as commissioned and non-commissioned officers, together with details from the 12th and 17th Infantry, attacked a strong point and successfully conquered and consolidated it. At the conclusion of the exercises Major Gen. Groth Hitchenson, camp commander, presented the diplomas to the successful thirty-four graduates, some of whom were selected privates. Captain Monro, 17th Inf., has directed the school during its three months' term and personally planned the graduation exercises. Among the most interesting incidents was a well staged "battle in the clouds," by aviators from Bolling Field. In all six planes figured in the attack and were invaluable in marking the objective and in representing enemy planes, which were (in time) properly subdued. An excellent landing field has been completed by the utility department at this camp. It is expected that this will afford as many visitors from our "brother of the air."

Lieut. Col. Alfred Brandt, 12th Inf., has returned from his inspection trip with the National Guard of Maryland and of New Jersey. Capt. W. G. Bingham, athletic officer, is away on fifteen days' leave.

During the week 123 enlisted men joined the Educational and Vocational Schools at this camp. The class in agriculture is finding profitable out-of-door occupation and with the laying out of tennis courts, baseball diamonds and with the building of the Camp Meade Athletic Oval the prospects seem unusually bright for the Olympic season, 1920.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 5, 1920.

Mrs. William Trimmer, of Salt Lake City, guest of her mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, was honored at a beautiful luncheon Thursday, given by Mrs. K. T. Riggs at the Green tea room for Mesdames Meyer, Smedberg, Bell, H. Crosby and H. B. Crosby. Miss Greer, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. William Mitchell for the past fortnight, left Friday for Pittsburg, W.Va. Mrs. Catherine Botsch has arrived from Los Angeles to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Knudsen, and Colonel Knudsen for some weeks.

Mrs. M. B. Stokes entertained Wednesday with bridge, honoring Miss Greer, of Wheeling, W.Va., the house guest of Mrs. William Mitchell. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge and Mrs. Mitchell. Miss Carlotta Glasgow has returned to her home in St. Louis, after a visit with Col. and Mrs. W. K. Glasgow and Miss Harriet Glasgow.

Mrs. O. B. Meyer, who has spent the past few months with her mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, in Leavenworth, left Tuesday for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to join Colonel Meyer, commandant of the 10th Cavalry. Mrs. Meyer's daughter, Mrs. William Hones, and infant daughter, Jean Caroline, who have also been with Mrs. Thomas, left Tuesday for New York, whence they will sail shortly to join Captain Hones at Coblenz, Germany. Miss Anne Webster, who spent her spring vacation with her parents, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Webster, in Leavenworth, returned Sunday to Miss Maderia's School in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Fletcher Knight arrived Friday from Rochester, N.Y., to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thom Catron, and Major Catron for some weeks. Major and Mrs. Thomas Edwards and sons, Manley and Edward, were guests last week of Mrs. Edwards's sister, Mrs. Otto Linck, in Leavenworth. They were en route from Camp Gordon, Ga., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where Major Edwards will be camp division veterinarian.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, will return Wednesday to Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Chaffee was week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. William Clarke, in Kansas City, Mo., where she was honor guest at a tea given by Mrs. Clarke at the country club. The bridge-luncheon club was entertained Monday by Mrs. F. D. Glassford at the Green tea room.

Major A. M. Fergusson, secretary of the Army Service Schools, whose retirement was noted on page 978 in the issue of April 3, because of his thorough knowledge of the work of the Service Schools was immediately redeployed to active duty in his present position. Major Fergusson will probably devote the remainder of his active Army life to the great work of reorganization of the Leavenworth Service Schools to meet the demands caused by the expansion of the Army and for the necessity of the inoculation of the entire commissioned personnel with what has popularly become known as the "Leavenworth idea."

Miss Mary Thayer, of Fort Sheridan, is spending a leave with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Thayer, in Leavenworth. Miss Thayer received her instruction as an Army nurse in the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston, and before leaving Texas was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hanson Connor, and Captain Connor, in Marfa, Texas.

For the purpose of determining entries to the departmental competition, elimination contests will be conducted at Fort Leavenworth during the week of May 16-22. Lieut. J. H. Cochran, athletic officer, will have charge of the arrangements of the contests. Upon completion of the elimination contests, the successful candidates will be sent to Camp Grant, Ill., for participation in the departmental athletic competition during the period of June 1-5.

Col. Cornelius Smith, a student-officer at the General Service Schools, will retire from the Army on Friday after having completed thirty years of active service. Colonel Smith entered the Army in 1899 as an enlisted man and served as a private, corporal and sergeant of Troop K, 6th Cavalry. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry in



1922 and has been promoted from time to time until he has reached the Regular Army grade of a lieutenant colonel. During the war period he served at Camp Grant, Ill., for a time and was later commanding officer at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Colonel Smith and family intend to make their home in Tucson, Ariz., after his retirement.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Campbell and his wife, who were attacked by rebels a few miles from the City of Mexico but who escaped through quick work and quickness of action, are well known at Fort Leavenworth and interest was taken in their escape. Colonel Campbell is U.S. Military Attaché to Mexico. Mrs. Campbell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atwood, of Kansas City, Mo., formerly of Leavenworth. She is the sister of Mrs. Helen Austin, wife of Lieut. Col. W. A. Austin, U.S.A.

#### ADMIRAL FLETCHER COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Continued from page 981.)

tinued to emphasize the inadequacy of his equipment for convoy work.

The Admiral, when President Rodgers of the court demurred to the reading of this material, resented with some heat what he regarded as the intention of Captain Twining's questions—"that the questions intended to give the impression that after eleven days at Brest I jumped in and told the Force Commander how to do things." He said in reply to a question that in summer or winter the force he found at Brest was inadequate, adding: "If I had lost the Corsair, I should have felt sad the rest of my time for sending her on such a voyage." He stated that he had been told by the Force Commander to insure getting proper escorts for transports, and if there were no proper escorting vessels to delay sailings. Had he no destroyers, he would have told the Force Commander that he had no suitable force; and if he had nothing better than yachts for escorts he would have taken chances, as he had ever taken chances during his service in the Navy.

Brest, he declared, was desirable as a base from the first as the port to accommodate American ships. This opinion was confirmed, he said, in the action of Admiral Bayley, the British commander at Queenstown, by his request that facilities be furnished destroyers at Brest for refitting and to give officers and men a change and shore leave. It was advantageous to base on Brest, too, because of the wasted mileage in getting back to Queenstown, he stated. On behalf of Captain Magruder, he stated he was under his command for fifteen months, first as acting chief of staff, then as commander of the mine sweeping division and district commander at Lorient. The work of his mine sweeping division was excellent, and he had recommended the officer for a medal for his work was even more dangerous than that of laying the mine barrage. Captain Magruder never displayed the slightest trace of insubordination, he was satisfactory and loyal at all times, said Admiral Wilson in conclusion.

Details of their duties at Brest were described by Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Williams, who was flag secretary for several months, and Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Anderson, who was radio officer and also in charge of communications. Nothing material was brought out by their testimony.

#### "Things Lacked Punch" at Brest.

Lieutenant Commander Anderson was recalled to the stand on April 6 and on redirect examination declared that there was at Brest during Admiral Fletcher's administration an "air of lassitude." As he expressed it: "Things lacked punch, because the commanding officer on being consulted relative to expansion merely said, 'It is a good idea'—and then nothing happened." He described in detail the administration at headquarters which, in his opinion, was tardy in reaching efficiency. Witness admitted his disappointment in being assigned to duty at Brest. He identified a message of Oct. 21, 1917, sent by Admiral Fletcher to Admiral Sims, which stated that three yachts had sailed with three transports and one yacht with one transport, without orders from Admiral Fletcher. He could recall no action taken by the Admiral prior to his sending that message to London. Captain Magruder, the witness stated, made many minor changes in communications, and the organization was later improved by adopting a system of direct wires to London and Nantes. Commander Anderson stated that he took the initiative in these matters with the knowledge of Admiral Wilson and Captain Halligan. He told the court that neither Captain Magruder nor Commander Freeman, when chiefs of staff, had any control over communications.

Recalling a conversation with Lieutenant Blakeslee, he said he (Anderson) told Lieutenant Blakeslee that it was impossible to get anything at the base started, because he was kept so busy on clerical work and other duty more fitted to yeomen, so he had no opportunity to study what the requirements were. He also told that officer that when he had determined the requirements of the situation and reported it, nothing ever happened. It was apparently impossible to speed up because they were always behind requirements, and they never got an increase of officers until the need became absolutely pressing. Matters were retarded, in his opinion, because of the policy of Admiral Fletcher, who had stated that his staff officers were there to work and not to train others to work. The "punch was lacking," too, because he realized he needed some one to get behind himself and other young officers and force them to get busy. "We simply got into a rut," he added. In letter and spirit he followed Admiral Fletcher's orders at all times, he said.

Comdr. H. J. Garrison, Med. Corps, U.S.N., told the court that his relations with Admiral Fletcher at Brest were most cordial and that the attitude of the officer personnel ashore, so far as he could see, was one of harmony. Officers of the Admiral's staff gave Admiral Fletcher Loyal support, in his opinion, though in discussions he gained the impression that the younger officers thought the Admiral "didn't see the thing big enough." Relative to Captain Magruder, he said he met him frequently at breakfast and at other times, but he could not recall his discussing the Admiral's plans. Nothing that Captain Magruder had said ever led him to think he showed a lack of loyalty to his chief.

Comdr. Ezra G. Allen, U.S.N., who commanded the yacht-Sultana in the patrol of the French coast, was questioned on details of the organization, of which he knew little. He had no experience in deep-sea escort work, and the yacht had come from Mrs. E. H. Harriman in such fine condition that the vessel needed little repair at any time, so that he had no occasion to test out the functioning of the organization at Brest. He did say that previous to sailing, the officers on the patrol craft invariably consulted Admiral Fletcher as to their orders, which came from the French Ministry of Marine in charge of this coastal patrol. He had never noticed any signs of friction at Brest.

#### Testimony of Commanders Gudge and Kittinger.

April 7 and 8 the court heard again Commander Allen, who was followed by Comdr. E. C. Gudge, Supply Corps, who during the war was pay officer at Brest. The

latter gave intimate incidents of his experience with the commanding officers and members of his staff, but his testimony tended to show that so far as it had come under his observation there was no sign of dissatisfaction or friction. Comdr. T. A. Kittinger, who was in command of the yacht Corsair, described the operations of the escorting of troopships, told of the commanding officer's orders, and his views of the conduct of operations at Brest. He was still under examination when the court adjourned on April 8.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

ABRAHAM.—Born at Rockford, Ill., March 30, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Col. C. R. Abraham, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Pauline Willis Abraham.

ALEXANDER.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1920, to the wife of Major R. G. Alexander, Corps of Eng'rs, U.S.A., a daughter.

FISHER.—Born at Detroit, Mich., March 29, 1920, to the wife of Capt. H. G. Fisher, U.S. Coast Guard, a daughter, Eleanor Carol Fisher.

McMILLAN.—Born at San Mateo, Calif., March 15, 1920, a daughter, California C. McMillan, to the wife of Capt. C. C. McMillan, U.S. Coast Guard.

STILLMAN.—Born at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., March 4, 1920, a daughter, Elise Berthea Stillman, to Lieut. E. H. Stillman, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Stillman.

STONE.—Born at Camp Eustis, Va., March 23, 1920, to the wife of Major George P. Stone, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, La Verna Emily Stone.

VAN VOLKENBURGH.—Born at Cambridge, Mass., March 27, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Jeannette Van Volkenburgh.

WALLING.—Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1920, a daughter, Mary Roberts Walling, to Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Gordon Walling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Walling.

ZIMMERMANN.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 24, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Zimmermann, U.S.N., a son, Richard Galt Zimmermann.

##### MARRIED.

BLODGETT—BRYAN.—At Louisville, Ky., April 5, 1920, Capt. Robert F. Blodgett, U.S. Field Art., and Miss Marie Augusta Bryan.

JEFFERIS—HARNED.—At Seattle, Wash., Feb. 25, 1920, Capt. L. Vance Jeffers, U.S.A., and Miss Marguerite Georgis Harned.

KRESGE—MAST.—At Minneapolis, Minn., March 26, 1920, Lieut. Miles W. Kresge, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mantrine Clara Mast.

REYNOLDS—LONG.—At New York city, April 7, 1920, Capt. William G. Reynolds, Inf., U.S.A. (emergency), and Miss Alice M. Long.

VAN VLIET—CROSBY.—At New York city, April 5, 1920, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, jr., Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Eva Norine Crosby, daughter of Senator A. B. Crosby, of Canada.

##### DIED.

ABERNATHY.—Died at Pulaski, Tenn., March 27, 1920, James Polk Abernathy, son of Charles C. and Elizabeth Dickson Abernathy, and father of Comdr. R. A. Abernathy, U.S.N.

BACON.—Died at San Diego, Calif., March 25, 1920, Mrs. Emily Taggart Bacon, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Sackey Bacon, U.S.N.

CLARK.—Died at Las Animas, Colo., March 27, 1920, Lieut. Stephen Clark, jr., U.S.N.R.F.

DEAN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 5, 1920, Lieut. Col. Frank Dean, 13th Coast Art., New York Guard.

HITCHCOCK.—Died at New York city, April 6, 1920, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hitchcock, widow of Comdr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, U.S.N.

KELLAM.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., April 5, 1920, Major Frederick C. A. Kellam, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

KNAPP.—Died at New York city, April 7, 1920, John Marshall Knapp, jr., five-year-old son of Lieut. Comdr. John M. Knapp, U.S.N.

LEE.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 4, 1920, Dr. John A. Lee, lieutenant commander, Med. Corps, U.S.N.R.F., during the World War.

MARTIN.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., April 1, 1920, Comdr. William Martin, U.S.N., retired.

MURDOCK.—Died April 3, 1920, at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., of pneumonia, Comdr. James Paulding Murdock, U.S.N., son of Rebecca Nash Murdock, and son of Mary Pearson and George Wilson Murdock, in the thirtieth year of his age. Service and interment at Portsmouth, Va., April 5. Boston, Washington and San Francisco papers please copy.

PRATT.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 25, 1920, Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, U.S.A., retired.

REESE.—Died at New York city, N.Y., on April 3, 1920, Jacob R. Reese, father of Q.M. Sergt. George H. Reese, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

ROBINSON.—Died at Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1920, John Donlan Robinson, father of the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Anderson, U.S.N.

SMITH.—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., April 1, 1920, Esther C. Smith, wife of Col. Thomas J. Smith, Audit Department, U.S.A.

THOMPSON.—Died at Phoenix, Ariz., April 3, 1920, Capt. John D. Thompson, Med. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency).

WILLIARD.—Died at Lancaster, Ohio, March 29, 1920, at the home of his sisters in the seventy-fourth year of his age, Dr. John H. Williard, father of Major Harry O. Williard, 2d U.S. Cav., and grandfather of Cadet Henry O. Williard, Third Class, U.S.M.A.

#### GYMKHANA AT FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 3, 1920.

The first of a series of gymkhanas by officers and ladies of Fort D. A. Russell was held in the post riding hall on Feb. 25. Lieut. Col. Dorsey R. Rodney, U.S.A., was judge. Music was furnished by the band of the 15th Cavalry. The winners of the various events, first, second and third place, were as follows: Officers' charger class—Major Duncan G. Richart, Col. M. O. Bigelow, Capt. H. A. Meyer, jr., Ladies' saddle class—Mrs. Forayth Bacon, Mrs. H. A. Meyer, jr., Mrs. M. O. Bigelow, Egg and spoon race—Major D. G. Richart, Mrs. Henry Meyer, Major George S. Andrew, Class jump for officers—Major D. G. Richart, first and second; Capt. H. O. Mandell and H. A. Meyer, jr., tied for third place. Ladies' class jump—Mrs. Forayth Bacon, Mrs. M. O. Bigelow. O-ga-rette and match race—Major G. S. Andrew and Mrs. M. O. Bigelow first, Major D. G. Richart and Capt. H. O. Mandell second, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, jr., third. High jump, open—Capt. Forayth Bacon, Capt. H. O. Mandell, Mrs. Forayth Bacon, Palma and nightgown race—Mrs. M. O. Bigelow, Major G. S. Andrew, Major D. G. Richart.

The second gymkhana of the season took place on March 29, the judges being Lieut. Col. W. W. Edwards, Capt. Dorsey Rodney, and Mr. Charles Carey, of Chayenne. The winners were: Officers' charger class—Major D. G. Richart, Capt. H. A. Meyer, jr., Capt. B. L. Burch. High jump—Capt. B. L. Burch, Capt. Forayth Bacon, Lieut. R. S. Ramey. Threed and needle race—Major D. G. Richart and Capt. H. O. Tobin first, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, jr., second, Capt. Harry Wiedner and Lieut. R. S. Ramey third. Stake race—Capt. H. A. Meyer, jr., time, 15 seconds; Capt. H. O. Mandell, 16.5 sec.; Mrs. Forayth Bacon, 17 sec. Class jump—Capt. B. L. Burch, Capt. H. O. Mandell, Capt. H. O. Tobin. Pajama

race—Major D. G. Richart and Capt. H. O. Tobin first, Capt. H. O. Mandell and R. T. George second, Capt. and Mrs. Forayth Bacon third. Rescue race—Capt. H. A. Meyer, jr., and Lieut. R. S. Ramey first, Capt. and Mrs. Forayth Bacon second, Capt. H. O. Mandell and R. T. George third. Musical chairs—Lieut. R. S. Ramey, Mrs. Forayth Bacon, Lieut. H. E. Watkins. Non-winner saddle class—Lieut. R. S. Ramey, Capt. H. O. Mandell, Capt. H. O. Tobin. Mrs. Forayth Bacon won the silver cup given for the highest ladies' score; Mrs. H. A. Meyer, jr., a picture donated by Mr. Carey; and the cup for the officer making the highest score was won by Lieut. R. S. Ramey. It is expected that the next gymkhana will be held on the east parade.

#### STATE FORCES.

The New York Division Bulletin in its issue of April 5, among other interesting items, contains the following: "Units of the New York Guard which have been accepted by the War Department as National Guard to date are as follows: 2d Inf., entire regiment; 3d Inf.—M.G. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D, F, G, H, K, M; 23d Inf.—entire regiment; 69th Inf.—San. Det., Hqs. Co., Supply Co., Cos. D, F, H, L; 71st Inf.—entire regiment; 1st Cav. Troops A, C, F, H, I; 1st Field Art.—Batteries A, C, F; 2d Field Art.—Batteries A, D; 65th Field Art.—Battery D; 13th Coast Defense Command—San. Det., 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 12th Cos.; Sanitary Train—3d Field Hospital."

A provisional regiment of Infantry for exhibition purposes has been organized in the New York Guard under the direction of Major General O'Ryan. The men composing this regiment have been selected from the regiments of Infantry, Coast Artillery and Engineers in New York city. Each of these regiments is furnishing a company and a squad for the provisional machine-gun company, and in addition the 12th and 71st Regiments each furnish a rifle company to compose the 15th Company. The regiment will consist of twelve rifle companies and a machine-gun company, the rifle companies to have an enlisted strength of 103 men each and the machine-gun company of fifty-six. The officers and men have been carefully selected, and the men are receiving additional intensive instruction. Major Allan L. Reagan is acting for the division commander in the organization and instruction of the regiment, which will have its initial formation for inspection and review by General O'Ryan on Monday evening, April 19, at the armory of the 7th Infantry, Sixty-eighth street and Park avenue, and all officers are invited to be present. Reviews of the regiment will be tendered the Governor and the commander of the Eastern Department in the near future.

The 7th N.Y. furnished some 1,500 officers for the World War, a record for a single organization. It is believed, that is without a parallel. In our account of the review of the new 7th Regiment, in our issue of April 3, page 953, owing to an omission in the types this fact was not clearly expressed. In times of peace the old 7th furnished numerous officers to other organizations of the National Guard, many of them reaching the highest positions. The regiment also furnished large numbers of officers for the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, and in the U.S. Army to-day are many ex-7th men among the officers.

#### Appointment of National Guard Officers.

Massachusetts recently passed a law repealing the election of National Guard officers by the members of the organization and placing the appointing power in the hands of the Governor. When this became a law it left only twelve states of the Union on which Congress makes an appropriation for the selective system of officers, which in numerous cases has proved such a drawback to the efficient development of National Guard forces. The general impression seems to be that the election of officers in the National Guard still persists.

#### Reserve Officers for National Guard.

We are informed by the Militia Bureau of the War Department that a great number of Reserve officers desire to accept appointments in the National Guard and find that an opinion of the Judge Advocate General confronts them to the effect that the positions are incompatible, and therefore the Reserve officer must resign his Reserve commission to accept an appointment in the National Guard. Very recently legislation has been introduced with the intention of authorizing the appointment of National Guard officers from officers of the Reserve Corps. When this becomes a law it will be possible for the National Guard organizations to absorb about 12,000 officers from the Reserve Corps. Such action would prove of mutual benefit to the Reserve officers and to the National Guard.

A Reserve officer in Washington recently asked information concerning what the National Guard offered to him in the line of military training. He was told that he had to attend forty-eight drills per year; that he had to attend five days' field training, for which he received the pay of grade; that in addition to this, he was paid from \$240 to \$500 a year, depending upon his grade. He replied: "Why, that's much better than the Reserve Corps offers, because I have been in it some time and have received no pay whatever, and am rusting out every day. In fact, I could not perform my duties to-day without consultation of the Drill Regulations. There seems to be no prospect of my getting anything to do in the military line unless Congress makes an appropriation, which action does not seem at all probable, with a Congress that is striving for economy. Therefore I am going into the National Guard." About 87,000 Reserve officers are now listed in the War Department and there will be places for not to exceed 12,000 in the National Guard. Only one in about seven can be utilized.

#### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The state of Ohio, as has been noted, has been authorized to organize one complete division of National Guard, to be known as the 37th Division, the name of the Ohio National Guard division in the recent World War, thus perpetuating the history and traditions of that division in the conflict with the Central Powers. Quite satisfactory progress has been made, and already two regiments, or practically one brigade of Infantry, and six troops of Cavalry have been mustered into Federal Service and recognized by the War Department. Thirty companies of Infantry, three troops of Cavalry, one battalion of Signal Corps, three companies of Engineers, three batteries of Artillery and a Sanitary Train are in the process of organization in various parts of the state, and will all probably be ready for Federal recognition on or before July 1.

An extensive and state-wide recruiting and advertising campaign in charge of Adjutant Gen. Roy E. Layton, in behalf of the Ohio National Guard, commenced on April 5 and will last for thirty days. Recruiting offices have been opened in all the large cities. Half-page advertisements will appear in many of the city dailies, thousands of circulars and folders are being mailed to ex-Service men, and three different colored posters of beautiful design are being distributed throughout the state. This is the first attempt, so far as is known, on the part of any state to put on an advertising campaign for the National Guard similar to that of the Regular Army and yet of a different nature in many respects, owing to the fact that the work has to be concentrated in such localities where complete units can be organized.

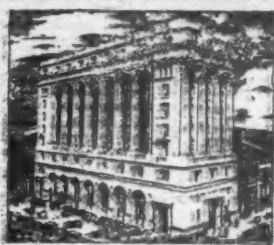
The state shoot of the Ohio National Guard will be held at Camp Perry Rifle Range (owned by the state of Ohio), July 6 to 10, inclusive, to be followed immediately by the School of Instruction for Officers and Specially Selected Enlisted Men on July 11 to 14, inclusive. The National Matches will be held at Camp Perry, on Lake Erie, from July 28 to Aug. 30. The state camp for all the National Guard troops of the state of Ohio will be held at Camp Perry, Sept. 1 to 15, inclusive. Adjutant General Layton has been appointed assistant executive officer of the National Matches by Major Morton C. Mumma, executive officer of the National Matches. Many changes and improvements have been made at Camp Perry by the state of Ohio, and the entire camp and club house have been placed at the disposal of the officers in charge of the National Matches during the month of August.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig. Gen. John J. Sullivan, Mass. N.G., retired; Col. Alfred F. Foote, 104th Regiment Infantry, Mass. V.M., and Lieut. Col. Frank S. Perkins, 101st Regiment, Field Art., Mass. V.M., have been appointed by Governor Coolidge as a Military Service Commission to prepare a list of candidates eligible to appointment by the Governor as commissioned officers in the



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reorganized Massachusetts National Guard. The commission has established headquarters in Room 203, State House, Boston, and is prepared to receive applications for places on the eligible list and give information to applicants.

Among the officers recently appointed for service in the new Massachusetts National Guard and who have qualified are the following: Col. John H. Sherburne, of Brookline, 101st Field Art.; Col. Alfred F. Boote, of Halyoke, state inspector; Col. Benjamin B. Shedd, of Medford, 1st Coast Defense Command; Col. Edward L. Logan, of Boston, 101st Inf.; Col. John F. Osborn, of Cambridge, 101st Engrs.; Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Brown, of Allston, state armaments officer; Col. William B. Emery, of Newton, state quartermaster; Col. Ralph M. Smith, of Somerville, state judge advocate; and Col. Paul J. Norton, of Springfield, 104th Inf.

### RHODE ISLAND.

The Adjutant General of Rhode Island has been authorized by the War Department to organize an company, Coast Artillery Corps.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions of personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

A. B. C. asks: I retired from active service August, 1912; accepted commission as captain, Q.M.C., Oct. 8, 1917; served overseas until July 10, 1918; honorably discharged as captain only Aug. 5, 1918; reverted to original status as retired Aug. 6, 1919. Am I entitled to increased pay under act of July 11, 1919? If so, from what date? Answer: From Aug. 6, 1919, when you resumed your retired enlisted status.

W. B. S.—The bill for naval personnel legislation, of which we printed a tentative draft, has not yet been reported to Congress and has no number.

D. B. C.—Company B, 9th U.S. Infantry, arrived back in the U.S. from Peking, China, via Manila, Oct. 21, 1905.

A. S. F. asks: Has the New York State World War campaign badge yet been issued? Answer: No.

J. D. P. asks: A soldier served about nine years in the U.S. Army and was discharged honorably and died in 1917 while out of the Service. Can his widow claim a pension for herself or baby, or is there any allowance coming to her from the Government? Answer: No provision for a pension in this case, unless the death was a result of his service.

RETIRED SERGEANT P. H.—Retired men ordered to active duty by the War Department are held to be in active service in the construction of the War Risk Insurance act, and are entitled therefore to the benefits of said act. See Special Regulations No. 12 for the regulations governing allowances, family allowances, compensation and insurance, and apply through channel for further information.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Different units of the 1st U.S. Infantry had different dates of departure for and arrival back from duty in Cuba in the Spanish War. Name your unit and apply through channel. The 1st Infantry is now stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash.

SPIKE.—Troop B, 4th U.S. Cavalry, left U.S. for the Philippine Islands June 28, 1899, and arrived back in U.S. Sept. 28, 1901. Allow about four weeks each way for sea travel.

J. WESLEY A.—Ask Bureau of Navigation why you were not appointed an ensign (T) after examination on Nov. 8-10, 1918.

SUBSCRIBER asks: I was in command of a company as a first lieutenant while serving in Panama during the war. Am I entitled to captain's pay during that time? Answer: No; you were not in the field or preparing men for overseas field duty.

T. B.—We still have regimental commissary sergeants under the National Defense Act.

F. E. W. asks: In a recent issue you note where an officer is "temporarily advanced" on the retired list from a captain to a lieutenant colonel. Just what is meant by this? Is it a promotion or a detail for some special work? Answer: A temporary detail for the emergency.

G. H. asks: My brother was killed in September, 1918, and had this insurance made payable to me. Under the recently enacted Street bill, does it give me the option of accepting this insurance in thirty-six installments instead of 240? Answer: This privilege applies only to converted insurance. Your brother's insurance was a renewable term policy at the low war-time rate. You cannot collect in thirty-six installments.

G. E. C.—The bill (H.R. 9869) giving the Civil War widows an increase to \$30 was passed by the House Jan. 5. The Senate has not acted upon the measure.

H. B. B.—Congress has not yet enacted legislation providing increased rank for officers retired on account of duty in the World War.

R. C. R.—No legislation has been enacted opening appointments in the Marine Corps to civilians who served in one of the six services.

A. G. R. asks: (1) Does a man who has been a pensioner of the Government on account of service during the Spanish-American War lose his status as a veteran of Spanish-American War, and in his wife in the event of his death in any way deprived from drawing a pension on the widow of said veteran? (2) If accepted a commission during the emergency as first lieutenant and thereby automatically gave up my pension on account of disability incurred while in service during the Spanish-American War, I have been granted compensation on account of disability incurred in line of duty during my service in the Navy in 1905, and also during the Spanish-American War. Now the question is whether my widow would draw a pension on a Spanish-American War widow, or would she come under the law which would give her \$25 per month as the widow of a veteran of the World War? Answer: This would be governed by conditions as to laws in force at time of your

death. Under present conditions she would draw no pension as a widow of the World War unless your death resulted from our World War service. The Spanish War pension of \$12 to the widow is payable by virtue of your Spanish War service.

F. K.—According to the March 1 directory, the ranking officers of Infantry are: Col. J. A. From, Lieut. Col. J. S. Fowler, Major G. H. Shelton, Capt. F. C. Burnett, 1st Lieut. E. H. Clark, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Murrell, jr.

E. F. asks: If a man was discharged and re-enlisted under the one-year bill, will he receive travel pay to his home or to place of re-enlistment upon expiration of his second enlistment? Answer: Either to his home or to the place of his previous enlistment, as he may prefer.

E. C. S. asks: Are there now any American Infantry stationed in the Philippines? Answer: 27th and 31st returning there from Siberia.

R. C.—Discharge by purchase is not being granted at present.

MARINE asks: (1) When was the last campaign badge issued for service in China, and please state color of service bar? (2) Served nine years in the Regular Army and six years in the U.S.M.C. Does my Army service count for retirement under sixteen-year service act? Answer: (1) China Relief, 1900. Ribbon is yellow with blue edges. (2) No.

J. T. B.—The adjutant of your camp should have all necessary information regarding appointments of enlisted men to cadetships at West Point. Apply through channel.

J. F. E.—A retired drum major will receive an increase of three-fourths of eight dollars per month by reason of the recent decision of the Comptroller making the pay legislation of July 11, 1919, permanent law.

B. P.—All time A.W.O.L. or in arrest must be made up.

A.—The Peking Relief Expedition was from June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901. See full account of this in the book entitled "America in the China Relief Expedition," by Daggett. The expedition against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, Philippine Islands, was in March, 1906.

W. F. R. and E. F.—Congress has passed no bonus bills other than the provision of \$60 honorable discharge bonus, which you doubtless have received.

MRS. F. W.—We suggest that you tell your troubles to the post commanding officer.

RETIRED OFFICER asks: Is an officer retired from active service while under treatment at a general hospital entitled to the baggage allowance authorized by Bar. 1136, A.R., 1918, from the general hospital to his home, or from the place where his regiment is stationed to his home? Answer: See A.R. 1137.

C. V. J.—The Army Reorganization bill does not specify bands for the Air Service. The wide powers given the President by the bill in the matter of tactical organization would make it possible to have bands in the Air Service. The bill H.R. 9819, appropriations for camps, service schools and air service fields, is Public Law No. 151. This includes appropriation for real estate at March Field.

G. A. P. asks: Are troops who served in China entitled to wear the gold service chevrons? Answer: Not in the war zone, therefore not entitled.

B. H. asks: Enlisted Oct. 27, 1916, for four years with the colors and three on the reserve. Can I, like before the war, submit any application and be furloughed to the Reserve before my four years are up, and would it in your opinion be granted? Answer: Not at present; you are due for furlough Oct. 27, 1920.

R. S. A.—Write to The Adjutant General for the information you seek regarding sergeants major/senior grade, Coast Artillery Corps.

OLD SOLDIER asks: Has the Dyer bill, No. 12138, for retirement been up before Congress? Is there any possible chance of its passing? Answer: This bill has not been reported out of House committee. It provides "That all soldiers who served during the War with Spain or any war or insurrection outside of the continental limits of the United States and in this World War outside of the United States, as an officer or enlisted man in either war, may, upon his own application, receive from the U.S. Army after twenty-five years' service, with pay and allowances of master signal electrician, retired; that all service heretofore earned as double time may count toward retirement."

R. B. P. asks: Does service in the National Guard count on retirement? My last discharge reads fourth enlistment period, counting army service in the Guard as well as my Army service? Answer: Only active service in the U.S. Army would count in this case.

G. D. L. asks: (1) What date in 1901 did the 6th Infantry sail from Manila for the U.S.? (2) What date in 1905 did the 23d Infantry sail from Manila for the U.S.? Answer: (1) This was in 1902; arrived U.S. June 21, 1902, left Manila about four weeks before. (2) Arrived U.S. June 12, 1905, left Manila about May 15.

STATE BONUS.—We are not informed as to the various state provisions for paying bonuses to soldiers. Ask the attorney General of the state in which you are interested.

L. M.—See answer to E. H. L.

E. H. L. asks: I was discharged from a "four-year period" on April 11, 1917, by re-enlisting the next day, and commenced to draw fourth enlistment pay. Then I served one year eleven months five days, and was discharged per Cir. 101, and re-enlisted for one year. I will now be discharged on March 16, 1920, making a total for the two last periods of two years eleven months five days. Will I at the end of twenty-five days on my next enlistment commence to draw fifth enlistment pay; or will I be required to make up that twenty-five days; or will I lose two years eleven months five days toward re-enlistment pay? Answer: We explained this in an answer to "Enlistment Term" in our issue of March 27, page 921. In all enlistments after March 1, 1916, three years' continuous service constitute a term for pay purposes. After twenty-five days on the new enlistment you draw fifth period pay.

P. J. M. asks: In regard to being discharged on dependents, has any provision been made that a soldier who re-enlisted for three years be discharged at the end of one year of service? Answer: This peace-time privilege has not yet been restored by order.

D. J. O. asks: (1) Enlisted April 24, 1902, discharged April 28, 1905; re-enlisted June 17, 1905, discharged Jan. 5, 1908, convenience of Government; re-enlisted Jan. 13, 1908, discharged Jan. 12, 1911; re-enlisted Jan. 15, 1911, discharged Jan. 14, 1914; re-enlisted Jan. 14, 1914, discharged Oct. 29, 1919, to reenlist for three years; re-enlisted Oct. 29, 1919. What enlistment period am I on, and when did I go on it? Also when will I enter on my next? (2) If Army Reorganization bill and pay bill both pass, what will be the rank and pay of an ordinance sergeant? Answer: (1) In the enlistment begun Jan. 14, 1914, you completed a period Jan. 13, 1918, and were held in the Service and received pay of next period. By re-enlistment of Oct. 29, 1919, you took up a period on which you had served nearly two years, and on Jan. 14, 1921, you enter another pay period. See answer to "Enlistment Term" in our issue of March 27. (2) Until these bills are finished, it is not possible to state.

### CAMP BENNING.

Camp Benning, Ga., March 29, 1920.

The Tuesday afternoon bridge club met with Mrs. Philip E. Gallagher. The members are Mesdames James B. Golden, Thomas F. Taylor, Nell S. Edmond, Troy H. Middleton, Jean E. Nelson, Earl J. Atkinson and Thomas S. Sinkler, jr.

Mrs. J. B. Golden entertained at luncheon and bridge on Wednesday in honor of Miss Margaret Landon, a visitor in the city. The guests were Mesdames L. M. Nuttman, T. H. Middleton, N. S. Edmond and J. E. Nelson, and the Mesdames Landon, Esther Diamakas and Berenice Finke. Mrs. George E. Baitzel returned Saturday from Newnan, Ga., where she has been the guest of her mother. Mrs. John E. Heller had six tables of bridge at Browne's tea room Thursday. The hop Friday night was very well attended. Receiving with Major Gen. and Mrs. Farnsworth were Messrs. and Mesdames T. E. Gallagher, F. E. Randall and H. S. Kelley. Despite a strong wind the polo game Sunday was well at-

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tended and was a closely contested game. The Blues, composed of Captains Chapman, Cook and Meredith and Lieutenants Jenkins and Crouch, defeated the Grays, whose players are Major Atherton, Captains Lyman, McDermott, Martin and Taylor. Mrs. Atherton poured tea. The old dairy on the post is being rapidly converted into an annex to the club and is to be used as a cafe, where it is planned to have weekly dinner-dances.

The graduating exercises of the athletic class occurred Saturday morning on the ball ground in front of the general's quarters. The day being clear and warm, the grand stand and automobile lines were full.

Col. Monroe C. Keith arrived Tuesday from Washington, and expects to take a house on Torch Hill for the summer. Mrs. Thomas F. Taylor is in Augusta, visiting her mother, Mrs. W. S. Brand. Captain Taylor has as his guest his mother, Mrs. Taylor, of Hudson, Ala.

Hiding has become a very popular sport. Some of the most ardent enthusiasts are Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Debolt and Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and the Misses Allen and Kathryn Deming. The weather for the past two weeks has been so beautiful that the tennis courts are filled every afternoon. The one on the General's lawn is especially popular, and it is here that General Barnworth, Majors Fiske and Atkinson, Captains Harris, Drain, Meredith and McDermott are seen wielding the racket.

It is with regret that the many friends of Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Deming learn that they are to sail for South America in July.

### CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., March 29, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler left Tuesday for a few days' trip to New York city. Miss Amelie De Witt was house guest of her aunt, Mrs. Flagler, over the week-end. Major and Mrs. O'Connor were hosts at a bridge party Saturday evening in honor of Miss Windgate, of Washington. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Bonilla and Captain Pinda. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Arthur entertained at a dinner party to Col. and Mrs. Taylor and daughter, Agnes Taylor, of Washington.

Mrs. Rufus Putnam has returned from a ten days' visit to New York, accompanied by the Misses Persin and Janet Putnam, who will be house guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Putnam for a few weeks. Mrs. William B. Perry, of Lakeville, Conn., was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Conell. Mrs. Whitaker entertained the Monday afternoon bridge club, guests of the club being Miss Syer and Mrs. Twichell.

In honor of seven school chums from National Park Seminary, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward entertained at a dancing party at Harris Hall on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Syer have as house guests Mrs. Syer's sister, Miss Hancherle, of Niagara Falls, and Captain Syer's mother and sister, Mrs. Syer and Miss Syer, of Fort Wayne, Mich. In honor of their guests Capt. and Mrs. Syer were hosts at a dinner Friday, when the guests were Captain Davison and Captain Beck.

Miss Mary Mechaux, sister of Mrs. Arthur, is visiting on the post. Col. and Mrs. Hannum and children have returned from a month's leave in Panama. Miss Deskyne is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hannum, and will have as her guest Miss Hopkins, from Cleveland, Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Dillon were Sunday dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. King at their home in Washington. Miss Marjorie Keith and Miss Nadine Noll, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ward for ten days, returned to school Tuesday. In compliment to Rev. and Mrs. Mellichamps, of Lorton, Va., Capt. and Mrs. Williams entertained a supper party Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Park were hosts at a dinner party Thursday in honor of the Misses Sheldon and Judson, of Seattle, Wash. Col. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler entertained the Camp Humphreys bridge club Wednesday evening. Captains Lyman Beck and Miller were guests. Capt. Frank Hastie spent the week-end with his parents in New York city. Capt. and Mrs. Bond were hosts at dinner Monday to Capt. and Mrs. Atwater. Miss Angeline Oberholzer is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Whitaker, and Mrs. Whitaker is entertaining at dinner in her honor Wednesday.

The Camp Humphreys horse show was held Monday afternoon on the parade field. Captain Williams won first prize in the saddle horse exhibit, Lieutenant Matthews second and Lieutenant Veal third.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., April 6, 1920.

In honor of Col. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler, Col. and Mrs. Park entertained at dinner Saturday, inviting Major and Mrs. Price. Col. and Mrs. Flagler returned on Friday from a few days' visit in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton have as house guest Mrs. Baldwin, in whose honor Mrs. Kelton was hostess at tea on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Park were among Camp Humphreys guests who attended the reception for Gen. and Mrs. Beach, Sunday, at the home of Col. and Mrs. Buggs, of Washington.

Mrs. Moore was hostess Tuesday evening at a dancing party, given as a house warming to the telephone girls and stenographers of the camp. About fifty guests were present, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Flagler, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Tobey and Miss Spence. On Wednesday Mrs. Arthur entertained at tea table of bridge in honor of her sister, Miss Michaux, of South Carolina. In compliment to her sisters, Mrs. Syer was hostess Sunday at tea. Lieut. and Mesdames Whitaker and Twichell entertained Wednesday at a buffet supper in honor of Miss Oberholzer.

Mrs. A. A. Miller entertained at cards Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Whitaker's guest, Miss Oberholzer. Mrs. Ogden entertained at tea to the ladies of EE and LL sections. The Tuesday afternoon reading club of the ladies of the 5th Engineers met with Mrs. Dillon. The book now being read is "Mount Vernon."

Capt. and Mrs. Williams had as house guests Captain



The steady arrival of recruits has produced a marked increase of morale in the 3d Engineers. The strength of the regiment has been more than doubled within the past month. The new men are all excellent material and average nineteen



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years of ago, and so far none of them is illiterate. At present the drill of these recruits covers two phases—the Infantry School and the School of Practical Engineering. After the recruits have attended two weeks at the first school they are given a test drill and a brief oral quiz. The recruits who are qualified by the commanding officer are then permitted to attend the School of Practical Engineering for three weeks. Upon the completion of both schools these men are returned to their companies for duty. In brief the course in Practical Military Engineering covers three phases, corresponding to the three weeks of its duration. During the first week the days are allotted to entrenching, obstacles, dugouts, road reconnaissance, shelter and revetting and the week ends with the regular Saturday inspection. The second week embraces retaining walls on road work, road work proper, bike in full pack, drainage of roads and road reconnaissance, ending with Saturday inspection. The third week completes the course with two days' rigging and three days' bridge work, but before recruits are returned to their companies the commanding officer gives them a short talk.

## THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., April 3, 1920.

Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson and the officers of the 10th Field Artillery entertained at luncheon on Saturday for the ladies of the regiment and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman, Major and Mrs. J. A. Force, Capt. W. M. Cooley, and his father, Mr. Cooley, of Michigan, who is here visiting his son.

Lieut. U. O. Cumming, 76th F.A., entertained in honor of his mother and sister at dinner at the Little Rock country club on Saturday. His guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman, Major and Mrs. Force, Major R. P. Howell, the Misses Smith, Sims, Durfee and Walker and Lieutenants Floyd, Smith, Searles, Willard and Ehinger.

The 4th Infantry, which has fought in every war since 1792, received the Croix de Guerre with one star on Saturday. The cross was received by Col. W. P. Coleman from the Secretary of War, who forwarded it from Marshal Petain, by whom it was awarded to the 4th in recognition of the gallant work the regiment did in France. The 4th has the honor of being the only regiment in the Service possessing the authority to have the names of 117 battles and engagements engraved on silver bands and placed on the pike of the regimental colors.

Col. and Mrs. C. L. Sturdevant on March 26 gave a bridge party at Fort Root for all the officers and ladies of the 6th Engineers. The clever invitations purported to be from "Mrs. March Hare." In honor of Mrs. Cumming and daughter, Miss Dorothy Cumming, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Waterman entertained at dinner at the Hotel Belmont on Monday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Lieutenants Floyd and Cumming. After dinner Col. and Mrs. Waterman took the party in to Little Rock to see May Irwin in "The Hiding Line." Lieut. Col. and Mrs. P. G. Kelly entertained at bridge Saturday, when Mrs. F. T. Rice made high score.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer-Vestal are stopping at the Hotel Belmont. Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Barbary moved from Little Rock to the Hotel Belmont on the first. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Coleman and three children moved from the Belmont into quarters in Fort Root on the first. Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Jackson left the Belmont and the Division on the 31st. Mr. Jackson's resignation having been accepted. They will arrive on May 27 to Tours, France. Mrs. Jackson's home, where Mr. Jackson will engage in business. They will spend the next few weeks in Mr. Jackson's home in Tennessee. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kelly and Major and Mrs. S. B. McKenize motored to Hot Springs on Sunday. Mrs. and Miss Cumming have moved to the Hotel Belmont for the remainder of their stay with us. They lunched with the 9th Machine Gun Battalion mess on Friday. Capt. N. L. Baldwin, Signal Corps, has had his father, Judge Baldwin, of Chicago, visiting him for a few days. Capt. H. D. Ayres, 7th Inf., and camp insurance officer, has left on a fifteen days' leave. Lieutenants Beck and Fleming entertained at dinner at the Hotel Marion on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Nat. Pendleton and Miss Helen Simmons. Mrs. R. O. Poage, wife of Major Poage, U-2, gave a bridge party in her apartments in Little Rock on Friday.

Major General Lewis, Colonel Turner, Colonel Stanfield and Captain Newman were the guests of the Little Rock science club at its monthly meeting, March 30. General Lewis made an address on military matters relating to the people of the country and of Little Rock.

The 3d Division recruiting circus returned from Louisiana on Wednesday night after a month of barnstorming for recruits. The Division baseball team won ten and lost six games. Boxers and wrestlers performed at every stop, and Prof. J. J. Craig, principal of the Camp Pike College, spoke three or four times a day.

On Friday afternoon moving pictures were taken of officers' and enlisted men's mounts taking the various jumps in the 10th Field Artillery and ring, under direction of Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson. The jumping was done singly and in pairs. After the jumping pictures had been made all the men and spectators went to the 10th Field Artillery polo field, where pictures were made of the twelve or thirteen polo teams, headed by General Lewis marching around the field. Later the Division team, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel Norton, Major Force and Captain Newman, played six teams, the 8th National Guard, 6th Engineers, 10th Field Artillery, 7th Infantry, Division Headquarters, and 76th Field Artillery, a period each, periods six minutes long. Not one of the six was able to score against the Division team.

The 38th Infantry celebrated the opening of its new enlisted men's club on the 29th with a beautiful dance, to which over seventy-five young women were invited from Little Rock.

The 9th Machine Gun Battalion defeated the 5th Field Signal Battalion 9-8 in a good baseball game on Saturday. The regular league games were started this week, the 6th Engineers defeating the 5th Field Signal Battalion in the first of the Argonne league games, and the 38th Infantry winning the first of the Marne league from the 30th Infantry.

## 6TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Grant, Ill., April 1, 1920.

Camp Grant and Rockford were fortunately missed by the tornado which on Sunday devastated Elgin and other points between here and Chicago, the only sign of its passing felt being an unusually high wind storm throughout the day. The 6th Division party on recruiting duty in and near Elgin rendered valuable service to the stricken city, under the direction of Capt. Edwin B. Rinker, two men being injured in the course of their rescue work. On Monday morning Captain Carr, of the recruiting office, left for Elgin with additional men, to assist in the work.

Capt. Lewis Perrine is still confined to Rockford Hospital, convalescing from an appendicitis operation. Mrs. Thomas G. Hearn, who has been ill in the hospital for ten days, returns to her quarters in camp to-day. Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Skerry have as guest the latter's mother, Mrs. Duthey, from Denver. Mrs. Norman Wood is in Chicago, called by the death of her niece. Mrs. Falkner Heard returns on Monday from San Antonio, where she was the guest of her parents for five weeks.

Capt. John O. Cook, 11th F.A., was guest of honor at a

luncheon in the officers' mess before his departure for a new station on the border. He was presented with a silver coffee service. Lieutenant Colonels Heard, 8d F.A., and Boisseau, 76th F.A., were also guests of the occasion.

The Tuesday Bridge Club met this week with Capt. and Mrs. Skerry, Major Stivers and Mrs. Stivers were additional guests. Teddy Stone, son of Col. and Mrs. Edward Stone, 51st Inf., entertained a dozen of his young friends on Tuesday and the youngsters spent a delightful afternoon. The children and ladies present, besides the host and his mother, included Betty Van Fleet, Sally and Leroy Watson, To-Jie, Francis and Harry Eastman, Sam Howard, Jack Lyon, Victor Otrier, Hartley Bartlett and George Bass, Mesdames Watson, Howard, Eastman, Peyton and Bass.

Word was received in camp on Monday that Capt. John H. Ball, 76th F.A., on recruiting duty in Minneapolis, had been seriously injured. Details were lacking.

Major Arthur L. Conger, of the General Staff College, Washington, is delivering to the officers of Camp Grant a series of lectures dealing with important points in the campaigns of the Civil War and of the World War.

## SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kas., March 31, 1920.

The ministers of Manhattan and their wives visited Camp Funston on Monday and were entertained by the chaplains of the post and their wives. A special film depicting the schools and life about camp was shown them at the theater and an informal meeting was held, at which schemes for co-operation were proposed and discussed. It was decided that a woman's auxiliary would be formed in the churches of Manhattan for the purpose of helping in camp services and an exchange of pulpits would take place.

Major General McClachlin and family returned from leave last Tuesday. Colonel De Funiak, assigned to the 34th Infantry, arrived on Thursday and assumed command of that regiment on March 26. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter and is at present living in Junction City. The officers of the 56th Infantry were hosts at a dinner party at the Bartlett Hotel last Friday. The guest of honor was Captain Bump, until lately commanding officer of the 56th Infantry. During the evening Captain Bump's fellow officers presented him with a watch.

The officers of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade were hosts to the camp last Friday night, when they gave a masquerade ball in Service Club No. 4. The ball room was a brilliant kaleidoscope of colors and the gaiety lasted until well into the small hours of the morning.

It is the desire of the commanding general that every sport be well represented by teams from Funston and the athletic committee is planning to make the spring and summer of 1920 a true athletic season. The Smelter Sporting Goods House, of Kansas City, has offered a silver cup to the champion baseball team of Camp Funston, and a camp league is being organized, with teams from all organizations making up the inter-camp circuit. Preliminary work on the track is completed. A track meet will be held May 30 (Decoration Day). Division and camp track men competing, and this meet may decide Funston's representatives in the departmental meet in the elimination series for the Army team in the Olympic games. A tennis tournament will be held some time during the summer, with individuals rather than organizations competing for the tennis championship. Steps are being taken to arrange for a volley ball tournament and the winners will be presented with a cup which carries with it the championship of the camp. So far one entry has been made in water sports for the Olympic games, Lieut. E. A. Kimball. The boxing and wrestling championships will be decided in a tournament to be held in April, when selection of the Division and camp representatives for the Olympic games will be made.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 3, 1920.

There have been many changes in the garrison personnel. Brig.-Gen. B. A. Poore was ordered to Camp Lewis, Wash., and was accompanied by Mrs. Poore, Miss Poore and Mrs. Robinson and baby son; who have been making their home with Mrs. Robinson's parents during Major Robinson's absence in Siberia. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin left for El Paso, Colonel Hedekin to command the 7th Cavalry.

Col. M. M. McNamee has now been in command of the 15th Cavalry and post once more for several weeks. Col. and Mrs. McNamee have recently returned from an auto tour through southern California, spending a few weeks also with their son, Lieut. A. A. McNamee, 44th Inf., at Presidio, San Francisco.

Col. Mortimer Bigelow is spending a ten days' leave in Casper, Wyo., and Mrs. Bigelow is visiting friends in Chicago during her convalescence from a protracted siege of influenza. Col. W. Rand has reported and is in command of the Medical Detachment here. He and Mrs. Rand have taken quarters No. 77. Lieut. Col. W. W. Edwards, attached to the 15th Cavalry, and Mrs. Edwards and baby daughter are quartered in No. 66.

Capt. H. L. Hart and J. S. B. Lattin returned from France with charming French brides and took adjoining quarters, 70 and 71, without realizing the advantages to the wives. Everyone hopes the strangeness of American garrison life will prove pleasant to them.

Lieutenant Colonel Rodney reported for duty in the Q.M. Corps. He is now a captain of Cavalry and, with Mrs. Rodney and three children, is located in quarters 55. Capt. H. Weller has returned with his bride and is living in quarters 62. Capt. R. T. George has also, and has taken quarters 60.

The 15th Cavalry bridge club was reorganized at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. McNamee and is now a weekly post club of seven or eight tables. Later meetings were held, with Mrs. Ancieus as hostess, and Mrs. Howder entertained last Thursday.

Mrs. D. O. Richart, with her children, has returned from a month's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McDonough, at Salt Lake City.

Major G. S. Andrew has taken charge of the post exchange and is also running the 15th Cavalry mess in No. 79. The building has been renovated and refurnished. There are now living rooms, card room, billiard and pool rooms, besides the dining room, and rooms have been prepared upstairs for transient officers' use. On Friday evenings fortnightly the garrison is "at home" there, with cards, dancing and other amusements.

Mrs. J. W. Howder was hostess last week at a silver tea, largely attended by ladies from the post and Cheyenne. Assisting Mrs. Howder were Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. La Venture, and Mrs. Parker, of Cheyenne, chairman of the Committee for Relief of Armenian Children, to which charity the silver collected was donated.

Mrs. Forsythe Bacon entertained Thursday with a tea for Miss Georgia Hirst, of Cheyenne, whose marriage to Captain Leard, 19th Inf., of Fort Douglas, takes place next Wednesday. Chaplain J. V. Axton was the motif for a birthday buffet supper by Mrs. Axton, who invited in to celebrate with him Col. and Mrs. McNamee, Major Richard, Capt. and Mrs. Ramey, Miss Merriweather, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Bullock, Captain Sculer, Capt. and Mrs. Mandell.

Capt. W. P. Goodman was called to Missouri by the illness of Mrs. Goodman, who was visiting relatives there.

Mark McNamee entertained twelve of his high school friends with a dance and supper last Saturday at the home of his parents.

Capt. F. E. Walker gave a dinner last Sunday at the Plains Hotel for Col. and Mrs. McNamee, Major and Mrs. Howder, Major Kerwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bristol, Mrs. H. O. Tobin and child have joined Captain Tobin after visit in San Francisco, and they are located in quarters 88. Capt. R. T. Olney has superseded Captain Brest in charge of ordnance here and the Brests have gone East. Mary Kieffer is spending the Easter holidays here with her mother, Mrs. E. Kieffer.

The Friday fortnightly dances have been resumed, the St. Patrick's one being especially attractive. The committee on decorations, Mrs. Axton, Mrs. Howder and Mrs. Watkins, outlasted all previous efforts. In the decorating line were Col. and Mrs. McNamee, Edwards and Rodney.

Col. E. Phillips, I.G., has been at the post for several days.



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putting the 15th Cavalry through its paces. He is the guest of Col. M. M. McNamee. There have been two interesting gymkhana at D. A. Russell, notes of which are given elsewhere.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 3, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt entertained Wednesday for the evening bridge club, Capt. and Mrs. Alvin K. Kupfer winning the honors. Capt. Edward G. Taylor, 49th Inf., who spent the past ten days visiting his father, Colonel Taylor, U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C., has returned to the garrison.

The ladies of the Infantry garrison have organized a Monday afternoon bridge club, to meet each week at the home of the different members. Mrs. Oscar Straub entertained the club on Monday, when three tables played. Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Taylor entertained at dinner for Capt. C. B. Hodges, Capt. Wayne Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul E. Gedde and Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Alvin K. Kupfer entertained Thursday evening at an informal party for Capt. and Mrs. Fox, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. McKechnie, Major McCleary and Miss Cooper. Mrs. Ralph McFaul and child, wife and baby of Captain McFaul, 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass., formerly of this garrison, are guests of Mrs. McFaul's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, St. Paul.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., March 30, 1920.

Naval Reservists' Day, observed in San Francisco last Saturday, attracted to that city many of the officers, from this yard to swell the number of those from the battleships who had come north from San Diego on their ships to attend the festivities arranged in honor of the men who, during the period of hostilities and ship, served with the nation's fighting forces afloat. Capt. E. L. Beach and other ranking officers went down from here, and six companies of sailors, two of marines and two of the yard bands were among those participating in the long parade. At Yerba Buena Naval Training Station Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne entertained that day for some fifty Army and Navy officers, state and municipal officials, including Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Vice Admiral Clarence S. Williams, Rear Admirals William H. Rhoadmaker, John B. Milton, C. E. Pond, C. A. Gove and Albert McCormack, Major Gen. and Mrs. Carol A. Devol, Capt. T. M. Potts, George W. Bauer, E. L. Beach, George C. Carmine, Frank H. Clark, William A. Moffitt, H. D. Williams, G. B. Price, Stanford E. Moses, William H. Glassford, Robert Morris and James M. Doyle, President David P. Barrows, of the University of California; Lieut. Gov. C. C. Young; C. Connell, representing the governor of New Mexico; Edward M. Rainey, representing Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, and Mayor John L. Davies, of Oakland.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Gavne entertained at dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., who are shortly to leave here, the former having tendered his resignation with the intention of accepting an offer with a private firm at Los Angeles. Those present besides Comdr. and Mrs. Reed were Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Chestnut, Comdr. and Mrs. L. W. Cox and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Godwin.

Vice Admiral Clarence S. Williams, who came north on the New Mexico, flagship of the Pacific Fleet, to attend the Reservists' Day celebration, has again sailed south. Mrs. Williams is now making her headquarters in Los Angeles, planning to remain there until Vice Admiral Williams is relieved of his present temporary duty upon the return from Washington of Admiral Hugh Rodman, when they will return to Vallejo and again occupy the apartment which they are retaining during their absence.

Mrs. Wallace Berthoff was hostess at a bridge party at the Fairmont, San Francisco, last week, complimentary to James Bull, of Philadelphia, who is visiting his parents, Commodore and Mrs. James H. Bull, before sailing for the Orient. Mrs. Lincoln Karmany is expected to return to-night from a short visit to their country home at Pebble Beach, Monterey county. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Toaz entertained at a large dinner aboard the Vermont Thursday, the entire party afterward attending the yard hop. Capt. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell also entertained at a large supper that evening.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Bradman are preparing to leave within a week or ten days for Quantico, Va. Mrs. Sidney P. Vaughn gave a children's party last Thursday for her little daughter, Laddie, who celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary. About twenty little tots were present. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley arrived last week on the destroyer De Long to join Mrs. Shapley, who is visiting her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason.

The destroyer Mugford will arrive here within a few days to be converted into a tender for seaplanes. She is to base at San Diego. Public work department officials have sent out calls for an extra thousand workmen to start improvements at the yard, for which the money is now available. With this number called on, the threatened layoff is quite forgotten.

## 19TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., March 24, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson and daughter Dorothy have moved from the Gadsden Hotel and have taken a house at 1209 Twelfth street. Colonel Johnson is in command of the 19th Infantry here. Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hering, Miss Dorothy Johnson and Mrs. Donaldson motored out to Mrs. Niel's ranch on Wednesday and had luncheon.

Colonel Gray, who is in command of the Arizona District, returned Wednesday from an inspection of the posts at Huachuca and Camp Stephen Little, Nogales. Mrs. Gray, wife of Colonel Gray, leaves in a few days for San Antonio to be with Major and Mrs. Woodruff. Miss Dorothy Johnson entertained Sunday with a riding party, all returning to Colonel Johnson's quarters for a "rabbit" supper. In the party were Major and Mrs. Hering, Mrs. Street, Captain MacMillan, Captain Stone and Lieutenant Wilkie.

Mrs. Street, daughter of Colonel Gray, leaves in a few days for a visit to the Grand Canyon, later joining her mother at San Antonio. Information has been received that Colonel Howe, now commanding the El Paso District, has been assigned to the 1st Cavalry at Camp Harry J. Jones. There are many here who treasure the acquaintance of this fine officer and his family.

Mrs. Hobson entertained at tea at the Gray tea room for Mrs. Hartnett and Mrs. Abbot on Tuesday. Mrs. Donaldson entertained at luncheon at the Gray tea room on Wednesday for Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Niel, Mrs. Hering and Miss Dorothy Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson leave in a few days for El Paso, Texas, where Captain Donaldson has been ordered to command the battalion of the 19th Infantry.

Colonel Johnson has today, for today, to inspect Government property. Mrs. Dorothy Johnson and Miss Claremont

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

A. Donaldson have returned after spending two delightful weeks with friends at Nogales, Ariz.

**CAMP STOTENBURG.**

Camp Stotenburg, P.I., Feb. 22, 1920.

Several officers have received orders to proceed to China to join the 15th Infantry, stationed at Tientsin. They are Lieutenants Rising, Sepulveda, Eyster and Graham, and they and their families will be much missed here.

The Wednesday evening bridge club met as usual, under the direction of Capt. and Mrs. Mills. Mrs. Hayes entertained Wednesday and Friday mornings at bridge parties. Her artistic house was attractively decorated with yellow flowers. Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Freeman gave a bridge luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Tuteur, Stone, Stone, Mr. Eyster, Crane, Easterbrook, Du Frenne, Heard, Reese, Tyler, Mills, Clark, MacDonald, Tudor, and Miss Frida Bell. Others who came in for luncheon were Mesdames Washburn, Brown, Turner, Disher, and Miss Helen Washburn.

Col. and Mrs. Reese gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Marx and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, all attending the hop afterward. Mrs. Tuteur, who has been visiting Mrs. Crane during her husband's absence on the regimental hike, motored to Manila Saturday to spend a few days.

Mrs. Crane gave a dinner Friday prior to the hop for Major and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Tuteur, Captain Phillips and Lieutenant Tison. Mrs. Stone spent the week-end in Manila as guest of her sister, Mrs. Bopp.

Camp Stotenburg, P.I., Feb. 29, 1920.

Mrs. Stone, sr., gave a bridge party Monday morning for Mesdames Easterbrook, Bell, Paine, Tyler, Du Frenne, Stone, jr., Marx, Going, Carroll and Freeman, and Miss Bell. Col. and Mrs. Heard were at home Tuesday afternoon as usual. Mrs. Hayes served punch. Mrs. Tudor gave a bridge party Monday for Mesdames Easterbrook, Tyler, Bell, Du Frenne, Stone, Stone, sr., Burroughs, McDonald, Clark, Crane, Carroll, Reese and Freeman. Mesdames Washburn, Bell and Edmonds came in for tea.

Mrs. Freeman entertained informally at luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Brown, Crane and Carroll. Mrs. Reese gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Heard, Paine, Crane, Tyler, Burroughs, Kennington, Carroll, Constant, Stone, Morrison, Perry, Du Frenne, Hayes, Barriger, Marx, Bell, Going, Trimble, Mills, and Miss Lucy.

Mrs. Tyler entertained informally at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Stone, Carroll, Crane, and Miss Dey. Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Du Frenne served with the hostess. Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Capt. and Mrs. Marx, later attending a dance given by Troop K.

Capt. and Mrs. Trimble entertained Col. and Mrs. Heard, Col. and Mrs. Paine, Major and Mrs. Kennington, Capt. and Mrs. Marx and Lieutenant Duncan at dinner Thursday. Lieutenant Richards entertained at dinner Sunday evening for several of the Artillery ladies whose husbands were away upon the regimental march. His guests were Mesdames Crane, Carroll, Freeman, and Mrs. Crane's guest, Miss Edmonds.

Capt. and Mrs. Stone entertained at a chop suey party Friday for Col. and Mrs. Reese, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane, Major and Mrs. Crane, Major Wagner, Major Candee, Miss Edmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur, Captain Phillips and Lieutenant Tison.

Mrs. Burroughs entertained at bridge and dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Crane and Lieutenant Neilond. Major and Mrs. Brown and Miss Lucy spent the week-end in Baguio. Mrs. Easterbrook has returned to Los Baños after a visit to Mrs. Bell.

**CORREGIDOR NOTES.**

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Feb. 21, 1920.

Lieutenant Colonel Wells, who left for Zamboanga, was given a large despedida by the officers of the 4th Infantry at the Nipa club. The reception—buffet supper and dance—was enjoyed by many guests of both posts. Dinners before the hop included that of Capt. and Mrs. Pruett, who entertained for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Maguire and Lieut. and Mrs. Greer; Major and Mrs. Edwards's dinner guests were Major and Mrs. Chunn, Capt. and Mrs. Maynard, Capt. and Mrs. Irvin, Major and Mrs. S. A. Hamilton; Capt. and Mrs. Lowry were hosts for Major and Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. J. E. Nichols and Captain Mayer; Lieut. and Mrs. Stephens's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Doores, Lieut. and Mrs. Axelson. The dance was at the Topsis club and there was much changing of partners, as cuts in dances were allowed.

Colonel Chappelle, of the department, made a visit to Corregidor and was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Davis. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smith had an informal dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Colonel Chappelle and Col. and Mrs. Steger. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave gave a bridge-dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Doores, Capt. and Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Waldron. Mrs. Bradford, Miss Slater, Mrs. Chunn and Mrs. Pinner were luncheon guests of Mrs. P. C. Hamilton in Manila. Mrs. J. F. Smith had luncheon at the Army and Navy Club and played golf with Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Dalton and Mrs. Spoford at Caloocan on Thursday. Mrs. Tenney was a bridge hostess on Friday, Feb. 13. There were thirteen guests and the cards were solemnly tied with black ribbon. Those playing were Mrs. Bradford and Miss Slater, Mesdames Nichols, Chunn, Pinner, Pruett, Edwards, French, Maguire, Wertz and Bundy.

The 4th Infantry had its annual regimental dinner at the Nipa club. All the officers and ladies of the regiment were present. Lieutenant Baer was toastmaster and short speeches were made by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Colonel Smiley, Major Wilson and Captain Dority. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn, Lieut. and Mrs. Stayton, Captain Bowman, Lieutenant McIntyre and Lieutenant Baer. Lieut. and Mrs. Wertz gave a Valentine dinner for Col. and Mrs. Doores and Capt. and Mrs. Maguire.

Fort Mills, P.I., Feb. 28, 1920.

Lieutenants Patrick, Hall and Sievert entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Greer and their house guests, the Misses Mollen, at dinner Friday at the Nipa club. Col. and Mrs. Doores gave a dinner in honor of their guest, Mrs. Wheeler, of Manila, and afterwards went to the hop at the Nipa club. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Maynard, Capt. and Mrs. Ervin and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave. Major and Mrs. Edwards were hosts at an attractive dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Maguire, Capt. and Mrs. Pinner, Lieut.

and Mrs. Dalley and Mrs. McWhorton, of Manila. Mrs. Bradford and Miss Slater, who have been visiting Mrs. Tenney, sailed by way of China for the States. Capt. and Mrs. Pruett are taking a trip to China.

Lieut. and Mesdames Hines, Cole, Wood and Dallas and Lieutenant Webber are new arrivals on the post, the officers being in the Air Service.

While hunting Lieutenant Lea, Air Service, was accidentally shot. His condition is not serious and he will leave the hospital in a few days. Mrs. Chapman, of Manila, is guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pinner. Capt. and Mrs. Cowgill, of Fort McKinley, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harloe.

Capt. and Mrs. Lowry had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Doores and Major and Mrs. Krupp. Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd gave a dance for Captain Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Benoit and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Hawley. Lieutenant Bonham made a successful hunting trip in Batavia Province. He returned with three deer and several wild pigs.

**NOTES OF THE 15TH INFANTRY.**

Tientsin, China, Feb. 6, 1920.

The following regimental news is taken from the current issue of The Sentinel, organ of this unit:

A reception was given by Lieut. R. E. Archibald and Mr. Welsh for Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Ketcham at Mr. Welsh's home a few evenings ago. Music was supplied by the band of the 15th. The Sentinel observes: "A beautiful silver service was presented to Lieut. and Mrs. Ketcham by the officers and ladies of the regiment to mark the first stepping stone on the turbulent sea of matrimony. Colonel Morrow made the presentation with appropriate remarks and 'advice' to both, after which he proposed 'The Army toast to the bride,' in which all joined. The wedding cake was then cut by the bride with her husband's saber, Colonel Smart assisting. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. Lieut. and Mrs. Ketcham are cordially welcomed into the regiment, and The Sentinel, on behalf of the entire command, takes this opportunity of congratulating the bridegroom and sincerely hopes that all on the sea of matrimony will be as unnecessary as padlocks on our pocketbooks at the present rate of exchange."

Lieut. Edwin T. Bowden and William A. Swift have reported for duty and have been assigned to companies at Tientsin. Capt. P. T. Pedersen arrived on the Army transport Warren, en route for Tientsin, where he is to relieve Captain Loveberry. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Baldrige left on the Warren for Manila on Feb. 3, where Captain Baldrige is to be discharged. Lieut. A. R. Sander also sailed on the Warren for the United States, being on one month's leave. Another passenger for the States was Lieut. A. O. Courtwright, who is to receive his discharge on arriving at San Francisco, his resignation from the Service having been accepted. He expects to return to China in the near future, having accepted a civilian position.

Col. and Mrs. W. M. Morrow were dinner guests of Mr. Tiedemann, the Russian Consul General, and Mrs. Tiedemann on Jan. 27. Mrs. Morrow entertained a number of friends at bridge on Jan. 28. Major and Mrs. R. B. Ransom and Lieut. and Mrs. S. O. Neff were guests of Captain MacDonald and Mr. Grove at dinner on Feb. 28.

Lieut. A. R. C. Sander and Courtwright left on Feb. 4 for the United States by way of Manila, being on leave. Capt. J. E. Ewell, aid to Major Gen. Francis G. Kernan, commanding the Philippine Department, visited Tientsin on Feb. 3, returning to Peking the same day. The regimental team which went to Peking for the purpose of meeting a team from the marines stationed there in a game of basketball won on Jan. 28 by a score of 22-18.

**VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.**

Corrected to April 6, 1920.

**U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Answers mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates.

SHIRING, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

KANSAS, Capt. R. C. Moody. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA, Capt. John F. Hines. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral A. T. Long.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws. Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough.

At Guantanamo, Cuba.

DELAWARE, Capt. E. R. Belknap. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NEVADA, Capt. W. D. MacDougall. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

HUNTINGTON, Capt. E. McCauley, jr. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES, At Portsmouth, N.H.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. En route to Key West, Fla.

NIAGARA, Comdr. B. R. Adams. Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. G. J. Meyers. Sailed from Norfolk for Key West, Fla., April 5.

Division Three.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. P. Scott. Philadelphia, Pa.

PUEBLO, Capt. O. G. Murfin. Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theelen. Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH. In European waters.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. Exercises in Cuban waters.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. Exercises in Cuban waters.

SHARKEY, Comdr. E. D. Washburn. Exercises in Cuban waters.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Exercises in Cuban waters.

TOUCEY, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. Exercises in Cuban waters.

WORDEN, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart. Key West, Fla.

FLUSSER, Comdr. H. S. Galloway. Key West, Fla.

Division Four.

PUTNAM, Comdr. W. R. Van Auker. Exercises in Cuban waters.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. Exercises in Cuban waters.

ISHERWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, jr. Exercises in Cuban waters.

CASE, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. Exercises in Cuban waters.

LARDNER, Lieut. Comdr. Max B. De Mott. Exercises in Cuban waters.

DALE, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. Boston, Mass.

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J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Division Twenty-eight.

INGRAM, Charleston, S.C.  
BANCROFT, McCook and McCalla. Charleston, S.C.  
RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.  
BELKNAP, Norfolk, Va.

Flotilla Two.

Capt. C. R. Train, Commander.  
BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. Exercises in Cuban waters.

Division Twenty-seven.

HATFIELD, BROOKS, GILMER, FOX, KANE and HUMPHREYS (under construction).

Division Twenty.

COLE, Comdr. J. F. Dortch. At Constantinople.  
J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elyson. Corfu.  
HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. Philadelphia, Pa.  
STOCKTON, Norfolk, Va.  
ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre. Exercises in Cuban waters.

CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. Leland Jordan. Exercises in Cuban waters.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Exercises in Cuban waters.  
SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Oaburn. Exercises in Cuban waters.  
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. Exercises in Cuban waters.

LEARY, Comdr. F. C. Martin. Exercises in Cuban waters.  
MASON, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Flotilla Three.

Capt. W. P. Cronan, Commander.

BLACK HAWK, Capt. Byron Long. Exercises in Cuban waters.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Exercises in Cuban waters.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. Exercises in Cuban waters.

BIRCH, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Constantinople.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Bagley. Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. Exercises in Cuban waters.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Exercises in Cuban waters.

Division Twenty-four.

ABBOTT, Comdr. W. N. Richardson. Exercises in Cuban waters.

BAGLEY, Comdr. L. C. Farley. Exercises in Cuban waters.

CLEMSON, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickman. Exercises in Cuban waters.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz. Exercises in Cuban waters.

HARADEN, Norfolk Navy Yard.

THOMAS, Comdr. A. H. Rice. Exercises in Cuban waters.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. Exercises in Cuban waters.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. Leo Salm. Exercises in Cuban waters.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Dresel. Exercises in Cuban waters.

SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. Norfolk, Va.

GRAHAM, At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Destroyers in Reserve.

CHESTER, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Babbitt. At Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS (tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. Charleston, S.C.

Division One.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

ATLWIN and CASSIN. Philadelphia.

Division Two.

CUSHING and McDOUGAL. New York Yard.

O'BRIEN. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINSLOW, NICHOLSON and ERICSSON. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINGS, TUCKER and WAINWRIGHT. Philadelphia.

CONYNGHAM. Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

SAMPSON. New York Yard.

WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN. Philadelphia.

Division Five.

CRIVEN. Philadelphia Navy Yard.

CALDWELL. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Six.

LITTLE, STRINGHAM and SIGOURNEY. Philadelphia, Pa.

KIMBERLEY. Boston, Mass.

GREGORY and DYER. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

McKEE. Portsmouth, N.H.

ROBINSON, Comdr. C. C. Soule. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

STEVENS. Philadelphia, Pa.

RINGGOLD. Philadelphia, Pa.

McKEAN. Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, FAIRFAX and TAYLOR. Portsmouth, N.H.

HARDING. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, LANSDALE and STRIBLING. Portsmouth, N.H.

MAURY. Philadelphia, Pa.

MANLEY. Norfolk, Va.

LUCE. Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, KALK, FOOTE, MADDOX and COWELL. At Boston, Mass.

BUSH. Charleston, S.C.

New Destroyers.

BILLINGSLEY, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. In Cuban waters.

CHARLES AUSBURN. At Boston, Mass.

GWIN. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PREBLE, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. At Santa Cruz del Sur.

SANDPIPER. In West Indian waters.

Submarine Detachment.

Capt. J. R. DeFrees, Commander.

CAMDEN (flagship), Capt. J. R. DeFrees. Pensacola, Fla.

Division Nine.

R-1, R-2, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9 and R-10. Pensacola, Fla.

R-3. Norfolk Navy Yard.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). Pensacola, Fla.

S-3 and S-4. Pensacola, Fla.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon. San Juan, P.R.



MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. San Juan, P.R.

**Squadron Two.**

Division One.  
AUK, FLAMINGO, OURLWE, WOODCOCK, GREBE and  
OSPREY. Portsmouth, N.H.

**Division Two.**

SWAN. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
CHEWINK. Portsmouth.  
CORMORANT. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.  
LARK and MALLARD. San Juan, P.R.  
QUAIL. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

**Train.**

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.  
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. W. B. Wells. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
PROMETHEUS, Capt. R. D. White. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.O.). Guantanamo, Cuba.  
MEROY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.O.). New York, N.Y.  
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. En route to Port Arthur, Texas.  
CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Evans. Sailed from New York for Guantanamo March 18.

**Fuel Ships.**

NEREUS. Sailed from Malta for Spalato April 1.  
MARS. Hampton Roads.  
NERO. Charleston (S.O.) Navy Yard.  
CAESAR. Norfolk, Va.  
PROTEUS. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
ARETHUSA. New Orleans, La.  
BRAZOS. En route to Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

**U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.**

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters and as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

**NEW MEXICO (flagship).**

Battleship Squadron One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.

**Division One.**

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Croxley. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley. Navy yard, Boston.  
NEW JERSEY. Navy yard, Boston.

**Division Two.**

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.  
GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. O. Palmer. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
NEBRASKA, Capt. S. E. Moses. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
VERMONT, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. Navy yard, Mare Island.

**Battleship Squadron Four.**

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

**Division Six.**

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. San Francisco, Calif.

**Division Eight.**

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. En route to San Diego, Calif.

IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang. San Francisco.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. En route to San Pedro, Calif.

**Cruiser Squadron Two.**

**Division Two.**

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. Navy yard, Mare Island.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. San Jose, Guatemala.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner. Mare Island, Calif.

**Division Four.**

SEATTLE, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely. Bremerton, Wash.

MONTANA, Capt. I. C. Wetters. Bremerton, Wash.

NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. H. P. Perrill. Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, Comdr. F. E. Ridgely. Bremerton, Wash.

**Destroyer Squadron Four.**

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. D. W. Knox. Honolulu.

**Flotilla Five.**

Capt. F. T. Evans, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

PRALIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. San Diego, Calif.

**Division Thirteen.**

UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. Honolulu.

GREER, Comdr. Earl R. Shipp. Honolulu.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. Honolulu.

LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. Honolulu.

YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. Honolulu.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Honolulu.

**Division Sixteen.**

TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Malta.

BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. Honolulu.

TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. Honolulu.

BABBITT, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. Honolulu.

DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. San Diego, Calif.

JACOB JONES, Comdr. P. H. Bastedo. San Diego, Calif.

**Division Thirty-two.**

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

FULLER, Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Rogers. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

FARRAGUT, SOMERS and J. P. BURNES are under construction.

PEROVAL. Mare Island, Calif.

**Flotilla Ten.**

Capt. W. K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE, Comdr. W. L. Pryor. Honolulu.

**Division Twenty-nine.**

TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

GILLIS, Comdr. C. S. Kerriek. Mare Island, Calif.

MCDERMUT, Comdr. D. A. Scott. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

DELPHY, Comdr. F. N. Eklund. San Diego, Calif.

WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. San Diego, Calif.

AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

**Division Thirty-one.**

BAILEY, Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Bernhard. Mare Island, Calif.

THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. Tampico, Mexico.

TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. Honolulu.

SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. Honolulu.

MEADE, Comdr. Ellis Lando. San Diego, Calif.

MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Deyo. Trieste, Austria.

**Division Thirty-five.**

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Desses. At Constantinople.

BARKER, Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Windsor. Philadelphia, Pa.

TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. Philadelphia, Pa.

BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa.

**Flotilla Eleven.**

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. F. J. Horne. San Diego, Calif.

**Division Savanteen.**

KENNISON, Comdr. A. Claude. Honolulu.

KILTY, Comdr. H. P. Glover. Honolulu.

CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. Honolulu.

HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Oman. Honolulu.

HOWARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Benson. San Diego, Calif.

STANSBURY, Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Honolulu.

**Division Twenty-two.**

HOGAN, J. H. Hoover. Honolulu.



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RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. Honolulu.  
MACKENZIE, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McElduff. Honolulu.  
RENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. Honolulu.  
O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. Honolulu.  
SPROSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olsen. Honolulu.

**Division Twenty-three.**

MCRAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. San Diego, Calif.  
SINCLAIR, Comdr. C. E. Smith. San Diego, Calif.  
DOYEN, Comdr. J. H. Klein. San Diego, Calif.  
MOODY, Comdr. J. D. Wilson. San Diego, Calif.  
HENSLEY, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Peterson. San Diego, Calif.  
MEYER, Comdr. W. Clarke. San Diego, Calif.

**Destroyer Squadron Two (in Reserve).**

**Flotilla Four.**

**Division Ten.**

MUGFORD, CHEW, WILLIAMS and HAZELWOOD. San Diego, Calif.

CHAMPLIN and SCHLEY. San Diego, Calif.

**Division Twelve.**

BREESE, RADFORD, LAMBERTON and MONTGOMERY. Mare Island, Calif.

GAMBLE and RAMSAY. San Diego, Calif.

**Flotilla Six.**

**Division Eleven.**

CRANE, BURNS, ANTHONY and INGRAHAM. San Diego, Calif.

**Division Fourteen.**

LORSEY, TALBOT, RATHBURN, WATERS and DENT. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash.

ROPER. San Diego, Calif.

**Division Fifteen.**

WICKES and BUCHANAN. San Diego, Calif.

EVANS, PHILIP, AARON WARD and WOOLSEY. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

**Flotilla Twelve.**

**Division Eighteen.**

BOGGS, CROSBY, WARD, WALKER and THATCHER. San Diego, Calif.

PALMER. San Diego, Calif.

**Division Thirty.**

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Harwich, England.

LAUB, McLANAHAN, GREENE and SHUBRICK. San Diego, Calif.

EDWARDS. Bremerton, Wash.

**Air Detachment.**

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. San Diego, Calif.

**Mine Detachment.**

**Squadron Three.**

BALTIMORE. Mare Island, Calif.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. Honolulu, Hawaii.

LUDLOW, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. San Diego, Calif.

**Squadron Four.**

**Division Three.**

PELICAN. Charleston, S.C.

SEAGULL. Mare Island, Calif.

TANAGER. Charleston, S.C.

LAPWING. Charleston, S.C.

WHIPPOORWILL. Charleston, S.C.

THRUSH. San Pedro, Calif.

**Division Four.**

SANDERLING. Charleston, S.C.

PENGUIN. Charleston, S.C.

PINCH, AVOCET and HERON. San Pedro, Calif.

ORIOLE. Mare Island, Calif.

**Train.**

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. E. H. Dodd. San Pedro.

VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle. Pichilique Bay, Mexico.

COMFORT, Comdr. U. E. Webb (M.O.). Mare Island, Calif.

CELTIC. Mare Island, Calif.

GLACIER. San Diego, Calif.

**Fuel Ships.**

ORION. Balboa, C.Z.

VULCAN. San Diego, Calif., to Balboa March 30.

NEPTUNE. At San Pedro, Calif.

JASON. Hampton Roads, Va.

KANAWHA. San Diego, Calif.

GUYAMA. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

BRUTUS. Tutuila, Samoa, to Honolulu March 24.

**NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.**

Vice Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

**Cruiser Detachment.**

PITTSBURGH, Capt. David W. Todd. Spalato.

GALVESTON, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Faus. Constantinople, Turkey.  
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. Rosyth, Scotland.  
HAWCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. En route to Rosyth, Scotland.  
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wymen. Arrived at Gibraltar April 5.  
PANTHER, Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Rosyth, Scotland.  
FALCON. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Rosyth, Scotland, March 25.  
RAIL. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Rosyth, Scotland, March 25.  
REDWING. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Rosyth, Scotland, March 25.  
EAGLE NO. 1. Smyrna, Turkey.

**Destroyer Detachment.**

**Division Twenty-six.**

SOUTHARD, Comdr. R. Willson. At Spalato, Dalmatia.

CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Rosyth, Scotland.

HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney. Rosyth, Scotland.

LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Brindisi, Italy.

BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. Navy yard, New York.

ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. Constantinople.

Following vessels noted under Destroyer Squadrons are also temporarily assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Dupont, Tattnall, Biddle, Ballard, Smith-Thompson and Morris.

**U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.**

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

SOUTH DAKOTA (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. J. M. Luby. Yokohama, Japan.

**Division One.**

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. B. Larimer. Olongapo, P.I.

ALBANY, Capt. W. C. Watta. Vladivostok, Siberia.

**Division Two.**

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, Commander.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. John B. Rhodes. Nankin, China.

**Division Three.**

PAMPANGA. Canton, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. Hankow, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Chungking, China.

SAMAE, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Nankin, China.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. O. D. Gilroy. Changsha, China.

ELGANO, Lieut. Comdr. C. McCauley. Shenkiamen, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Forgas. Shanghai, China.

**Auxiliaries.**

ALBANY. En route to Pukow, China.

PISCATAQUA. Cavite.

ABARENDA. Olongapo, P.I.

POMPEY. Olongapo, P.I.

MOHICAN. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Olongapo, P.I.

GENERAL ALAVA. Manila, P.I.

SARA THOMPSON. Cavite, P.I.

**UNASSIGNED.**

ALABAMA. Philadelphia.

BITTERN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

CHICAGO. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

HANNIBAL. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. Sayles. Charleston, S.C.

ILLINOIS, Capt. W. N. Jeffers. Philadelphia.

KEARSARGE. Philadelphia.

KENTUCKY, Capt. H. H. Royall. Philadelphia.

MAINE. Philadelphia.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D.C.

OHIO, Capt. John Halligan. Annapolis, Md.

R. L. BARNES. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. E. D. McCullough. Constantinople, Turkey.

VIXEN, Comdr. W. B. White. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.



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### THE REGULAR IN THE AMERICAN LEGION.

The question of whether the Regular officer or enlisted man is welcome to membership in the American Legion is revived by a letter appearing in the March issue of Ivy Leaves, the publication of the 4th Division, U.S.A. This letter was written by Charles J. Faddis, who served with the 4th Ammunition Train, A.E.F., and who is a member of the American Legion, in response to a communication appearing in the January issue of Ivy Leaves written by Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore, U.S.A., asking the question: "Shall We Join the American Legion?" Mr. Faddis says in part: "I wish to go on record as saying that such Bolsheviks as the one who introduced the resolution proposing to debar officers and men of the Regular Service from membership in the legion should be deported from the legion, as their spirit is by no means in harmony with the spirit of the legion. I have helped to form one post of the legion and have been around several in the first stages of formation, where of course discussion was rife on various subjects, but I have never heard it hinted that men in the Regular Service were not as welcome for membership as were men from the National Guard and National Army. Personally, I would place anyone who raised such objections on a plane with draft dodgers and so-called conscientious objectors, and would promptly introduce a resolution that either the 'worthy brother's' sanity or his conduct during the war be investigated. There are bound to be a limited number of ex-Service men who are at outs with the Regular Service. That is inevitable. They will always be at outs with mankind in general, but to the overwhelmingly vast majority the recollections of their associations with the men in the Regular Service will always be a pleasant remembrance of the time when they worked so successfully together in mutual understanding and admiration for the great cause." An officer of the Regular Army in discussing this subject says: "When will Regular Army officers or enlisted men, veterans of the World War, who are or may be hereafter retired, ever become eligible to full membership in the American Legion? Being retired, they are not discharged, hence never 'leave' the Service. It is to be assumed that, regarding the suggestion made at the Minneapolis convention, veterans of the World War could only remain honorary members until they left the Service; that the honorary membership does not carry with it the voting privilege, etc., thereby creating class distinctions. Therefore the retired or active Regular, who did his bit as much as the National Guardsman or National Army man, will never have his say."

### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

Another all-Regular Service post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., whose membership now is ninety per cent. A.E.F., was mustered in at the Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., on April 2 by Adjutant Gen. Walter I. Joyce, of the V.F.W., assisted by George Wetlaufer, for many years in the Regular Service during the Indian campaigns and the Philippines. Officers of the new Raritan post are: Commander, Capt. George Caldwell, Inf., a D.S.C. man; adjutant, Ord. Sergt. Thomas P. Kelly; quartermaster, Capt. Henry Hallauer, Q.M.C. It is announced that arrangements are under

way for the organization of a V.F.W. post at every fort and station in the Eastern Department. A post has been in existence for some time at Fort Hancock, N.J., and one named in honor of Lieut. Col. Fred Davidson, late 22d Infantry, has been organized at Governors Island, the organization meeting being presided over by Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, himself a member of U.S.S. Antilles Post, of Manhattan. In Mobile, Ala., General Bullard's home state, a post has been named in his honor.

### ADMIRAL PLUNKETT'S SQUADRON AT KINGSTON.

The 3d Destroyer Squadron of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, which visited Kingston, Jamaica, in February last, was given a splendid reception there by the British residents, aided by such American residents as were there. Admiral Plunkett was so impressed with this reception that he sent a special letter of appreciation to the Kingston Daily Gleaner for publication to the people. The Daily Gleaner in a long editorial on the visit of the squadron says:

The visit of the squadron will for long be remembered. Those who have been fortunate enough to meet Rear Admiral Plunkett and his officers will agree that men like these are a precious asset to our great neighbor; no one can have met them without thinking more highly of the American people. It is also safe to assume that in her Navy will be found, for the most part, the pick of her men. They came as strangers and they leave as friends.

Admiral Plunkett in his letter to the Daily Gleaner said, in part:

In leaving you, I am taking away the well-formed impression that while your original intention was to honor us the representatives of a great nation and friendly neighbor, we are now parting with personal friendships that we shall value all our lives. Never can such universal goodwill, hospitality and desire to please be duplicated even by yourselves. They have been openly given and gladly received. Our debt of gratitude is but feebly returned in our united wish for your long life, continual happiness and great prosperity.

### THE GENERAL STAFF AND ITS WORK.

Frederick P. Keppel, who was Third Assistant Secretary of War for some time during the World War, writes of "The General Staff" in the Atlantic Monthly for April. In reviewing the work of the General Staff during the war and praising it highly, he says in part: "I think it is not fully recognized in the Army that there is nothing peculiar to military conditions in the clash between Staff and Bureau and Staff and Line. The conflict between the agency which formulates policies and the agency which carries them into execution is as long and universal. It is not only in the Army that the man who draws the plans wants to work them himself, and the man whose stated task is to carry out the details is constantly reaching back for a chance to initiate them. Perhaps this is an insoluble conflict and perhaps it is fortunate that this is so, because it keeps both elements in the solution of a given problem on their mettle." Elsewhere he says: "What we had in Washington at the close of the conflict, and what we, to a somewhat lesser degree, still have and call the General Staff, is not an organization complete in all its members, but rather the head and torso of a staff. Its strength lies not in

the logic or the symmetry of its structure but in the powerful personality of its chief, his high ability and that of a number of his associates, and in the prestige of a great military accomplishment. Its weakness as a model for the permanent fabric of the Army lies in its incompleteness, or rather lopsidedness, in the lack of proper training for its personnel, and in its failure to have won the confidence and support of the great mass of Regular Army officers. Petty jealousies have undoubtedly had their part in bringing about this distrust, but it would be a serious mistake to attribute it wholly, or even mainly, to this cause." He urges the passage of the Wadsworth Army Reorganization bill.

### WAR MANEUVER FOR CAMP MEADE CLASS.

The non-commissioned officers' school at Camp Meade, Md., held graduating exercises on March 31, at which the commanding general, Major Gen. Grote Hutcheson, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Air Ser., and others were present. The main part of the exercises consisted of an attack by Infantry, in which eight tanks were used and 200 Infantry troops, all non-commissioned officers, also eight airplanes. At "zero hour" the airplanes flew over the strong point and fired signal rockets to indicate the enemy line of resistance, whereupon the Infantry attempted an attack. The Infantry displayed signal panels and Bengal flares, and the airplanes marked the position on the map which was dropped at Infantry headquarters showing the position of the troops. This was the first of a series of exercises arranged by the commanding officer at Bolling Field with the flying unit in and around Washington, D.C. It is planned to hold similar exercises from time to time with troops at Fort Myer, Va., and Camp Meade, also to institute a special volunteer training corps for officers attending the General Staff College in carrying them as observer passengers on such missions in order that they may see how activities upon the ground appear from the air. Four planes from Bolling Field used in the exercise were under command of Major E. R. Haslett, Army Air Service.

### SECRETARY BAKER INSPECTS R.O.T.C. UNIT.

Secretary of War Baker on April 2, while on an inspection tour of posts and arsenals in the Middle West, inspected the junior unit of the R.O.T.C. of the Davenport, Iowa, high school, where Capt. J. W. Peyton, U.S.A., has been on duty as professor of military science and tactics since October, 1919. The Secretary spoke to the students and the faculty of the school in the auditorium of the institution, and received an enthusiastic welcome. Observing that this was his first visit to a high school unit of the R.O.T.C., he said: "I am anxious to have every boy in the United States able to bear arms with the maximum of safety to himself if it ever becomes necessary for him to bear arms at all. We have come through the greatest war in all history, and it has taught us many things. It has taught us that we will never have any more little wars. The future wars will be greater than even the last. We do not want any more war. Everyone knows that, but there are some things that are far worse than war, and one of them is menace to freedom and liberty." Secretary Baker said he was very favorably impressed with the smart appearance and general bearing of the unit, and congratulated Captain Peyton on the results which his training of the boys has produced.

### PLAN FOR 1ST DIVISION MONUMENT.

Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Division, with headquarters at Camp Zachary Taylor, has sent a communication "to friends of the 1st Division," informing them that the division intends to erect a battle monument to the 4,890 heroic dead of the famous division who died in France during the World War, the monument to be erected in Washington, D.C., or at some other appropriate place where it may become an inspiration to the American people of to-day and to future generations. Those persons who desire to share in thus honoring the dead of the division are requested to send their contributions to General Summerall. The advisory committee of the 1st Division Memorial Association, under whose auspices the appeal is made, includes in its membership General Summerall, Lieuts. Gen. R. L. Bullard and Hunter Liggett and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

### AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the American Remount Association in the Munitions Building, War Department, April 5, directors were nominated who will be elected at the annual meeting to be held in Washington, D.C., May 21-22. The nominations follow: For three years, Cols. F. S. Armstrong, Bruce Palmer and C. P. George, all U.S.A., and Messrs. William Littauer, A. Lawrence Smith, A. H. Higginson and Pierre Lorillard, Jr. For two years, Col. Stanley Koch, U.S.A., and Messrs. R. H. Williams, Jr., C. F. Burke, William McCoy, David M. Look, E. B. White and Robert A. Fairbairn. For one year, Lieut. Cols. C. L. Scott and R. J. Stancliff, U.S.A., and Messrs. Henry Leonard, A. B. Hancock, F. A. Clark, V. C. Mather and W. S. Dunham.

### POLISH TROOPS TO UNITED STATES.

Approximately 12,000 Polish-American residents of the United States, who have served in the Polish army, will shortly begin to arrive in the United States in detachments of approximately 2,500 to 3,000 officers and enlisted men each. The transport Antigon, now at Antwerp, will sail from Danzig for Hoboken, N.J., with the first detachment at an early date. Detachments will follow successively at intervals of from ten to fifteen days. Instructions have been sent to Major General Shanks, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, that these troops upon arrival and after disinfection are to be sent to Camp Dix, N.J., for quarters and rations pending their final payment and discharge from the Polish service.

### SALVATION ARMY HOME SERVICE APPEAL.

Service clubs for soldiers, sailors and marines at various points throughout the country are still maintained by the Salvation Army. For the purpose of obtaining funds to aid in keeping this and other forms of humanitarian work in existence the Army is to make a countrywide home service appeal to the public commencing on May 10 and continuing for ten days. The work will center in localities, districts and "provinces" into which the country will be divided, the units being the provinces, which are to consist of several states. It

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A fact:

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is hoped that the response to this effort will be sufficient to ensure uninterrupted progress of the Army's work throughout the year.

#### ENDEAVORING TO MEET EXPENSES.

As an instance of the straits to which officers of the Services are put to meet current expenses under present pay a correspondent notes the following advertisement in a New York paper: "Army major, West Point graduate, also two years in scientific school, service abroad and on border, speaks French and Spanish, being now detailed in New York city and unable to support family and self on pay, desires to increase income by respectable employment at night. Address —"

The fussy new colonel had summoned his adjutant to him after the regiment had painstakingly gone through the intricacies of a formal guard mount.

"Captain," he began pompously, "I was not at all pleased with guard mount this morning."

"Why, sir?" began the surprised adjutant, who had thought the movement exceptionally well executed.

"That will be all, Captain. As I said, I was not at all pleased. As you know, there must be uniformity in an army to differentiate it from a mob. This morning there was a noticeable lack of uniformity, especially in the band."

"You will immediately inform the band leader, Captain, that he will instruct the trombone players to work the slides of their instruments back and forth in unison. Sir, I will have uniformity in my regiment."—*Home Sector.*

He was calling on the one and only girl.

"William," she said, softly expecting the usual answer—"William, dear, have you any idea of what heaven must be like?"

"Well, I'll tell you darling. Until to-day I had never given the matter a thought, but now I have an idea of what heaven is like."

"Yes," she murmured, breathlessly. "Tell me what gave you this idea?"

"Well, it's this way," said dear William softly. "I was listening to a recruiting officer's description of life in the Army."—*Trouble Buster.*

Among the answers to questions which appeared in recent examination papers of those entering the Signal Corps, U.S.A., School at Camp Vail, N.J., were the following: Question: "Give an account of the differences that arose between the colonists and the mother country." Answer: "Well, there was freedom in that country at that time, far as I can recollect." Another was: Question: "Name the first five Presidents." Answer: "Washington, Thomas Jefferson, McKinley, Abram Lincoln and Admiral Dewey."

From Elmhurst, N.Y., comes a wedding announcement in which the bridegroom's name is followed by the imposing alphabetical galaxy of C.Y.U.S.N.R.F., deduced to stand for Chief Yeoman United States Naval Reserve Force. We cannot go quite that far, but we can at least add something to our sense of dignity by signing ourselves B.P.A.E.F., which was a dizzy rank exceeded by nobody under the grade of private, first class.—*Home Sector.*

Steam Proof: "All right, Mr. Savwah, sit down. That's a 4.0 recitation. You get a 2.0 to-day!"

"Sir!"

"Yes, a 2.0!"

"But, sir, you said it was a 4.0 recitation."

"So it was. But I saw you laughing at me pushing a baby carriage last Sunday. Sit down!"—*The Log.*

"How can they say the Navy is dry with all that alcohol in the compasses?"—*Trouble Buster.*

The following communication was recently received at the office of the Q.M. General, Washington, D.C.

"Dear Sir: Would you please send me the sharp-shooter and the badge for bravery medal. I was qualified at Camp Gordon, but I do not know the date of it. I

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remain, yours, truly, Henry Brown."—*Q.M.C. Recruiting News.*

Wife: "John, I gave the neighborhood junk man that bugle you brought home from France."

He: "Good Lord, woman, he'll be around here at five o'clock every morning blowing it."

Wife: "Well, you've still got those hand grenades, you know."—*Red Diamond.*

What's the use of trying the ex-Kaiser? The Germans tried him once and he wasn't any good.—*The Trouble Buster.*

Secretary of War Baker says it is the intention of the War Department "to demote officers when they become surplus in their temporary grades." Willingly, if pressed, we shall volunteer the name of a lieutenant who was

the surplusest in his grade of anybody we ever saw."—*The Home Sector.*

The 1st Cavalry, stationed at Nogales, Ariz., has abandoned mules in favor of motor equipment, but the change is not so revolutionary as it sounds because you can swear just as fluently at a balky carburetor as you can at a stubborn quadruped. And it does just as much good.—*Home Sector.*

British Hygienic Soldier to Unsympathetic Friend: "It ain't no use a argifyin' with me. I tells yer that 'ighlanders are the best ventilated soldiers in the world, and yer can't deny it!"—*U.S.A. Recruiting News.*

They are thinking of granting a hero medal to every man who gets married, with prices where they are.—*Trouble Buster.*



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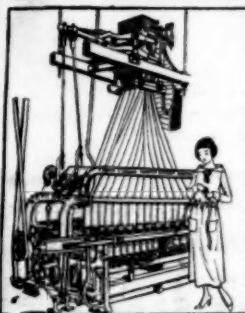


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